The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

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The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.
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Particular attention paid to Steamboat work.
Carpets fitted and laid ta order. se11:6m

E. EDMUNDSON....W. R. BATEMAN.
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AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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☞Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [se11:1y

THE
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Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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(Quality warranted equal to the best made.)
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TRADE MARKS:
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se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secret'y.

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For the sale of Crude and Refined
PETROLEUM, LARD, AND OTHER OILS.
se12

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SLIGO IRON WORKS
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R. F. SMYTH,....R. J. ANDERSON,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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MANUFACTURERS OF BEST QUALITY
REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes;
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED or Manufactured in this Country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149, 151 FIRST and 120, 122 SECOND Streets, Pittsburgh.
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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
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☞Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. [se9

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
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CAST, SPRING, PLOW AND SAW
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AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
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Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
SHEETINGS,
COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.
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PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

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East side of the Diamond,
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(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)
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PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
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4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
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FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,
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DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.
OFFICE 51 GRANT ST., St. Nicholas Building.
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CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers.
OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,
Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street.
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☞REPAIRING done as usual. se7

S. K. RODGERS,
LIVERY STABLE AND UNDERTAKER,
No. 83 OHIO street, Allegheny.
Crape, Handles, Plates, Gloves, Coffins, Hearses and Carriages furnished on reasonable terms. Rooms open day and night. se8

REMOVED,
For a few days, my Store, to the rear of my old stand. Entrance on
Market Alley, One Door from Fifth St.,
Where we are selling Dry Goods very cheap. Call and see. H. J. LYNCH.

JEWELRY.

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GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN,
ENGLISH and GENEVA
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER and STEEL
SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that is present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*
Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
JEWELRY and SILVER WARE
MADE TO ORDER.
Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. se7

CHANDLERY.

J. H. SAWYER....N. P. SAWYER.
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Miners', Mould, Chrystaline
AND
STAR CANDLES.
Lard, Coal and Carbon Oil,
AND
SOAP POWDER.
Oleine, Rosin, German, Castile
TRANSPARENT, PURE PALM, BARBERS', TOILET, HONEY,
Woman's Friend, Detersive and
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
NO. 47 WOOD STREET,
OPPOSITE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
se7

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PLUMBING.

J. G. WELDON....JOHN KELLY.
WELDON & KELLY,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
PLUMBERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. se7

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PRACTICAL CEMENTER
AND
MASTIC WORKER,
Is prepared to cement the exterior of buildings, with the New York improved Mastic Cement. This material differs from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, and makes a beautiful fine finish equal to stone. Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:
James McCandless, residence Western avenue, Allegheny, finished five years. T. Bissell, residence Penn st., Pittsburgh, finished five years. J. H. Shoenberger, residence Lawrenceville, finished five years. A. Hoeveler, residence Lawrenceville, finished four years. St. Charles Hotel and Girard House, Pittsburgh, finished five years. Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, architects, Pittsburgh.
Address T. F. WATSON,
se9 Postoffice box 1306, Pittsburgh

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT.
NEW DISCOVERY
By J. DIAMOND, practical optician and manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. The lenses are imported direct from Russia, which can be seen at my office. Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle vender in this city who aspires to the name of optician, the Russian Pebble Spectacles are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, and then call and examine the Russian Pebble. For sale only by
J. DIAMOND,
39 FIFTH street, Post Building.
N. B. Beware of venders and counterfeiters.
se8

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila......C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

S. LINDSAY, JR....J. TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
FLOUR, PRODUCE,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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G. B. JONES....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL
JAMES DALZELL & SON,
Lard Oil Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils,
Nos. 69 & 70 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

LAMPS.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, CORNICES,
CANDELBRASS, LAMPS, &c., &c.,
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, CHANDELIERS, etc., made to burn Carbon Oil, at the Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON & KELLY,
sep7 164 WOOD street, near SIXTH.

THE
ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 43 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,
JOSHUA RHODES,
Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,
DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.
se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42 FIFTH Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

ROOFING OFFICE, 127 FOURTH STREET.—GRAVEL, CANVAS and GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING,—All materials pertaining to the business, on hand, such as
Canvas, Felt, Cement and Paints,
for the preservation of Tin, Iron and Copper Roofs. Also, Iron saturated for Roofs, and Iron clad Buildings. Porches made firm to walk on and roofs of leaky buildings repaired.
B. F. SHOPE
se14

HOTELS.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. ERGENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

T. A McCLELLAND,
GENERAL AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sales Room and Office,
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
Sales effected of
Stocks, Real Estate, Furniture, &c.
AT EITHER
Sales Room, Dwellings or in the Country.
Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock,
OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
☞CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.☜
se7

JAMES IRVIN, manufacturer of
Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1863.

On the Death of Crittenden.

Farewell! Farewell! Farewell!
  Last Roman of them all;
    A nation bears thy funeral pall
And lists thy solemn bell.

Our Statesmen, one by one, are gone
  When most we need their ray,
    And over night and tempest's way
The ship drives wildly on!

Yet to the living do no wrong!
  Wise heads, true hearts survive;
    In another age we must live,
And to other times belong.

And yet 'tis strange that *every* star
  On whose *accustomed* sight
    We leaned for strength and light,
Is now removed so far!

Even as children in the dark,
  We dread the still, lone hour
    As if't were a mysterious power,
And yearn for one bright spark!

God knows! we kneel and pray, and wait;
  God knows! we watch his will!
    Peace, rebel heart! God knows. Be still—
Rise equal to thy fate!

Farewell! last link to better days!
  The starry flag unfold!
    Be every star unroll'd!
  Fit monument above his mold,
There let its glories blaze!

Letter from Henry Ward Beecher.

SWITZERLAND, August 5, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIENDS IN THE OFFICE: If you are sweltering in the heats of August, come hither and cool yourselves among the snows and glaciers. If you are jaded with newspapers and paragraphs, oh come and rest yourselves on my mule's back, or by walking and racing, by turns, down the mountain paths! In ascending a mountain I pay great respect to a zigzag, which is a name to express the means of ascending perpendicular hillsides, or such, at least, as seem so to one's giddy head who sees himself hanging high up in the heavens, where a misstep would roll him down a thousand feet or two. But, all hills are not so steep as Maienwand; and on them, in descendidg, it is provoking to a foot traveler to find himself going back and forward, back and forward, over the same ground, walking five hundred steps to get down fifty vertical feet.

It is lawful, therefore, to whosoever *can*, to take short cuts, by bold plunges with heels digging in, and alpenstock well put forward and played lively. A bush is a great friend, and a root a benefactor, in such accelerations. If you have a party like ours—three ambitious men—seeking to get ahead of each other, and a courier, the immortal Simmons, (whom all Americans should take,) who beholds such escapades with professional shuddering as heedless, you will in the course of a few hours on a hot afternoon have a means of explaining how you came to be wet with perspiration! But brooks and springs and snow-clad streams are met at every few rods, and you can wash your face, wet your head, pull out your horn cup and quench your thirst, and bowl on and down again.

But I am in the middle of my story without the appropriate approaches to it; for I am now writing from Martigny, having made the circuit of the Bernese Alps, and passed through Chamounix Valley, thus far on my way to Zermatt. In a former letter I left off in the neighborhood of Altorf, and amid the scenes full of the history of the national hero, William Tell. The day was more than fine—it was glorious. Never did that gigantic monumental mountain, Windgelle, stand up against a bluer sky. Never did clouds sail through a softer and more transparent atmosphere, and never did three Yankees pass along by the flank of Windgelle under the sky and clouds more thoroughly disposed to enjoy them all.

We shook our hands to the children, we bowed to all the passers-by, saluting them in lame German or in crippled French. The road was fine. The Swiss carriage-roads are renowned from antiquity. They deserve their eminent reputation. They are thorough works of civil engineering. This one on which we were traveling certainly was—the bridges were admirable. First on one side of us, and then on the other, the Reuss, ash-colored, plunged down its troubled course, always noisy, always boisterous, sometimes thunderous and awful. Up, up, up, all the forenoon; up, up, up, all the afternoon! The horses were poor, the carriage good, the passengers excellent!

Hard as the long pull was for the horses, I regard the driver as the animal that worked the hardest that day. For to get the proper work out of his nags required an amount of whipping and talking, of scolding and chirruping, of twitching at the reins and cracking of the whip, that kept him incessantly busy. But that was his business. Still the sun was great, and made all the earth heir to his royal riches. Upon the mountains he put his hand, and sent his treasures showering down the valleys; and to my secret heart, neither mountains, nor valleys, nor streams were half so grand and beautiful as the simple sun shining in the heavens! And after weeks of travel in Switzerlannd, amidst its noblest sights, and sublimer these eyes never beheld, there is nothing yet that fills me with such wonder and gladness as the sun; and a day full of the great light, in which the whole earth swims, is to me, beyond all rivalry, the grandest phenomenon of creation!

It was about five in the afternoon when we reached the *Devil's Bridge*. Clouds had began to gather round the mountain tops. Squalls of rain had compelled us to put up the carriage top. It was growing colder. We were near the St. Gothard Pass, and all the signs of vigor in the high Alps were apparent. As we drew near the famous bridge, we alighted and sent forward the horses. A precipice above us, a precipice below us, and the river, how frightful in its violence, bursting from rock to rock as if it had been sent out of one pool into another by volcanic discharges, and filling the air with spray. The stream was dark, almost black, in the low light of evening. It seemed at once to be affrighted and raging with infernal passion. It made me giddy to look over and down into its whirls and vapor-spitting depths.

To gain a foothold for the road, the face of the perpendicular mountain had been cut, and the bridge springs from the solid mountain across the abyss to the almost equally steep rock upon the other side. Here, across the span of the old bridge, which yet stands many feet below the new one, the French and Austrians, and afterwards the French and Russians, fought desperate battles. It would need but such a rout above this turmoil of spray and waters to complete the idea of infernal violence! Down the sheer face of rock fell the dead and wounded, to be wrapped in the horrid winding-sheet that scarce could let them forth till they were dashed over falls—ground against rocks to powder. As we stood upon the further side of the stream looking down upon the bridge and tormented river, seeing visions and dreaming dreams of horror, there came lowering and black, around the corner of the mountain, a cloud driven by the wind, torn and ragged, eddying and unfolding, borne right on towards us, filling the gorge from side to side, and pelting forth from its depths large drops of stinging rain.

From the west, behind us, a faint, cold light shone against it, only to give it ghastly relief. We were swallowed up within it, and men and bridge and mountain and torrent seemed changed into gray spectres. Only the thunder of the waters held its proportions. But we were shadowy men, the mountain was mostly gone, and only points of it stood grimly forth. This movement of a storm cloud through this gorge was all that was needed to crown the hour!

Arrived in a few moments at Hospenthal, we were glad of supper, bed, and sleep. This same Reuss was flowing past and beneath our windows. We waked at times through the night, and still heard its sonorous chant as it moved on to its destiny. I could not help being effected. I was in the top of the Alps, strangely excited by the sights and scenes through the day. I was among a people of strange language, and my own mother's tongue lay almost dead within me. Those whom I loved and had dwelt among were far off over the land and beyond the sea. And, as I waked from my dreams of home to hear out of the darkness of the night the hoarse sound of the river, that had just been released from the enchantments of the glacier, and was now holding on its way, that should not know an untormented moment till it rested in the Lake Lucern, I will confess to some waking dreams and visions, some sad imaginings of human life, that were more somber than the dreams of sleep had been.

But morning cleared them all away. The sun was already over the mountain-tops, the air was clear as crystal, the exquisite green of the mountain-sides, along which we were that day to travel, filled us with a secret joy that stood out well on the dark background of the night.

Now came our first saddle experience. We were to cross the Furca Pass. Our valises and bags were on a porter's back. It was a good mule's load. The fellow was slender, young, and seemingly not strong. But he rose up with his burden, bound to a wooden frame fitting the back, with straps around the shoulder, and led off the journey. For two days he was in the lead. But once did we pass him, and then he was sitting on a bank to rest. The burdens which these mountaineers will carry, the journeys they will make, the little fatigue they seem to feel, quite puts to shame our more slender physical manhood.

Away we went; no more road, only a path through the thin strip of meadow, that shifted its quarters from one side of the Reuss to the other as the stream changed its course. Flowers innumerable lined all the way. We set out to gather specimens; but we soon saw that if we took all we wished, we should come in at evening like wains of hay. My horse soon became my favorite. He was small, well built, silky hair, chestnut-colored, with a fine head, broad across the eyes, with a small muzzle, large eyes and nostrils, and small ears. He was ambitious and quick-paced. Alas! the guides put him into the second place, because he would go too fast if in the lead. Not once in two days of climbing up or plunging down did he slip or stumble.

Till nearly twelve, we wound our steep way along the mountain-sides, still rising toward the summit, and yet neverseeming to make any impression on mountains on either flank, that towered up apparently as high above us as if we had not for four hours climbed toward their tops. All mountains, in Eastern America, are the merest hills in comparison with these gigantic Swiss Alps. Six thousand feet is a great attainment for an Alleghany, but it would rank an Alp among the dwarfs. The very valleys are from three to six thousand feet above the level of the ocean, and nothing under ten thousand feet do we regard as a first-class mountain.

We carried flowers with us all the way. No one knows the full ministry of flowers until he is exiled from home, wandering in solitudes, or, as in our experience, traveling among savage and desolate mountains. upon whose sides trees can find no nourishment, which lift their grim and shattered peaks, far up on either hand, around you. Everything is strange. No trees, no fields, no level place, no near distances! All is vast, remote, and unfamiliar. The mind is wholly unaccustomed to estimate or measure such hights or magnitudes. A thousand feet seem to your unpracticed eye not more than a hundred feet. You travel two hours to reach a point that seemed scarcely a mile from you. So vast are objects that a half a day's journeying past some grand mountain like Windgelle leaves it undiminished, towering up against the sky as large and seemingly as near as when you looked upon it in the morning. Rivers are torrents. They do not flow. They bolt, plunge, boil with hideous rage. Even rivulets are white from the steepness of their fall. Birds there are none, and insects few. Only flowers, then, remain in their own proportions and with sweet familiar faces.

They are not concerned in this grand enchantment of Nature, by which your senses are juggled out of their habits. They are near, and alone of all the things around you speak a familiar language. They grow in amazing profusion in these Alpine solitudes. Even when grasses shrink and abandon the field, when shrubs and vines give over the contest, flowers of many varieties, in indiscribable abundance, peep from among shattered stones, troop in long lines along crevices, spread out in armies upon favored spots, wink and nod with all their morning jewels on, where the soil is so good that they can afford a stem; and where cold and poverty refuse the luxury of stems, they lie down like mosses, and purple the ground with yellow and pink and red. They alone comfort you. They speak to you of home and friends. They smile upon you. The very sunlight, in high regions, has strangeness.

You now see how much your feelings about sunlight have been determined by the things *on* which it falls. Sunlight alone, in a hemisphere vast, objectless, save the wild and gaunt mountains, sets you into dreams, and with a kind of incantation produces at length the impression that you have risen into a spiritual world without spirits in it, serene, illimitable, clear, cold, and desolate. Flowers bring you back. You look up, and long, and sigh. You look down and smile into happiness again. Again and again you bless them. You talk to them. They are many of them your own home familiar flowers. With one and another of them friends are associated inseparably. You almost hear them speak. There comes over you, at times, a feeling as if they were dropped there by those whom you love, and that, in a turn, you will surely meet those whose signals and souvenirs march with you all the day long!

But we are arrived at Furca Pass, and I must say good-by.—*N. Y. Independent.*

* * *

ANECDOTE OF WELLINGTON—A VALIANT BUTTON-MAKER AT WATERLOO.—A little work entitled "Good Things for Railway Readers," just published in London, contains, among a thousand other anecdotes, the following in reference to the Duke of Wellington:

Carew, the sculptor, told Haydon the following story of the Duke of Wellington: The Duke was at the Marchioness of Devonshire's, and the ladies plagued him for some of his stories. For some time he declared all his stories were in print. At last he said, "Well, I'll tell you one that has not been printed." In the middle of the battle of Waterloo he saw a man in plain clothes riding about on a cob in the thickest fire. During a temporary lull the Duke beckoned him, and he rode over. He asked him who he was and what business he had there. He replied he was an Englishman, accidentally at Brussels; that he had never seen a fight and wanted to see one. The Duke told him he was in imminent danger of his life; he said, "Not more than your Grace," and they parted. But every now and then the Duke saw the cobman riding about in the smoke, and at last having nobody to send to a regiment, he again beckoned to this little fellow and told him to go up to that regiment and order them to charge—giving him some mark of authority which the colonel would recognize.

Away he galloped, and in a few minutes the Duke saw his order obeyed. The Duke asked him for his card, and found in the evening, when the card fell out of his sash, that he lived at Birmingham, and was a button-maker! When at Birmingham, the Duke inquired of the firm, and found he was their traveller, and then in Ireland. When he returned, at the Duke's request, he called on him in London. The Duke was happy to see him, and said he had a vacancy in the Mint at £800 a year, where accountants were wanted. The little cobman said it would be exactly the thing, and the Duke installed him, much to his Grace's honor.

* * *

A REDUCED PLANTER.—The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 4th inst., says: Charles A. Reggio, a planter residing below the city, made application in the Second District Court to be relieved from the payment of forty dollars per month alimony, which the court had ordered on the *ex parte* statement of his wife, who had instigated proceedings for a divorce. Mr. Reggio proved that all his slaves, with the exception of two, had absconded from his plantation, and his hold on the remaining two he considered to be very precarious. He found himself, therefore, so reduced in circumstances as to be entirely unable to pay the forty dollars per month, as ordered by the court. Under this state of facts the order was rescinded by Judge Heistand, who was presiding in the court, reserving, however, to the wife an opportunity of offering rebutting testimony.

* * *

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.—Some fifteen paymasters have gone to the Army of the Potomac with sufficient funds to pay about one-fourth of the men. It is expected that in a few days half a million of dollars daily will be placed at the disposal of the paymasters, and that the whole Army of the Potomac will be paid off before the close of the present month.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

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A NUMBER of editorial articles prepared for this morning's issue are unavoidably crowded out.

WE transfer from the New York *Independent* of this week one of Mr. Beecher's characteristic descriptions, detailing his experiences of mountain travel in Switzerland. It will be found on the first page.

WE have received the fourth number of "Faint Sketches of Men of Our Day." This number is an exceedingly well written sketch of Gen. Rosecrans. It will appear on Monday.

THE draft in the Eleventh District, Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and Pike, will commence at the Provost Marshal's Office in Easton, on Monday, the 21st of September inst. The drawing will commence with Northampton county.

DEATH OF HON. RICHARD BRODHEAD.—The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. Richard Brohead, at Easton, Pennsylvania, on Thursday morning. The deceased formerly took a prominent part in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, having represented Northampton county in the Legislature three years; Eleventh district in Congress six years, and Pennsylvania in the Senate six years.

REPRESENTATIVES of railroad interests, now in Washington, say the construction of the bridge over the Susquehanna is now progressing vigorously. The entire length will be thirty-five hundred feet. Thirteen stone piers are cased in iron, some of which are sunk in water forty-three feet deep. The great pier will be sunk this month, and the others finished before January. Both abutments will be completed before next spring; and probably all the pile foundations this autumn. The piers are two hundred and fifty feet apart. There has been great difficulty in procuring labor, and as a consequence there has been unavoidable delays. The bridge will cost about a million dollars.

ON the first of October the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company will be running a double track to Newport, thirty-five miles from Philadelphia, and the work toward Baltimore will be continued until it is successfully completed. It is expected that by the meeting of Congress there will be a double track between Baltimore and Washington. A double track is in course of construction between Philadelphia and New York. The junction of railroads in Philadelphia will be in a condition by the first of December to run the cars through from Washington to Jersey City without change of care. These facts are stated in view of their importauce to the travelling community.

Death of W. S. Lavely, Esq.

We regret to be called upon this morning to announce the death of Wm. S. Lavely, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected merchants. For years he was the principal of the firm of Messrs. Lavely & Cooper, hardware merchants, but of late years was otherwise associated. He was remarkable for his great business talent and exceeding urbanity of character, and his sudden decease will cause a feeling of universal sorrow throughout our entire community.

General Negley Reported Badly Wounded.

The Nashville *Press*, of Thursday, Sept. 16th, says: A gentleman who left Bridgeport at 8 o'clock on yesterday, informs us that it was reported there and generally believed that there had been severe fighting with the advance of the army under Gen. Rosecrans. Particulars were not known further than that Thomas' division had been worsted, General Negley badly wounded, and two Colonels killed. Bragg seems to be slowly retreating toward Atlanta, and has been heavily reinforced from Richmond. Eight hundred deserters (mostly Tennesseeans) from the rebel army passed through Stevenson on Monday evening. A considerable body of troops, cavalry and infantry, passed through the same place, having been sent back to protect the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. We shall not be surprised at any hour to hear of a terrific battle at Rome or Atlanta between these two armies. It is believed that Bragg has been largely reinforced by Johnston, and that large numbers of troops have been sent him from Richmond and Lee's army.

IN a spirit of exultation worthy of a Nero, the Southern wing of the Democratic party have boasted that for thirty or more years they were actively employed in conspiring together and plotting the very mischief which has brought our country to its present lamentable condition. They were, as late events have shown, countenanced, aided and abetted in their wicked, desperate measures, by the leaders of the same party in the North, who, however, adroitly managed to conceal their treasonable footsteps from the jealouse eye of the sensitive, loyal, unsuspecting people of the North, until our noble soldiers, in their victorious marches through rebeldom, found the caskets in which were hidden the evidence of their guilt and perfidy. Such species of infamy and treason as had grown up in the country through the fostering care of the Democratic party, and was at its culminating point when Abraham Lincoln was called to Washington to assume the prerogatives of the Presidency, had no parallel in the world's history. The Republican party, just come into power, was forced to herculean efforts to stay the progress of the mighty and alarming avalanche of treachery and corruption which portended our immediate destruction as a republic.

The new Administration was nevertheless equal to the task, and, though the land swarmed with traitors and vampires, eager to destroy and drink to the dregs its life blood, we are to-day, comparatively speaking, disenthralled and removed from the abyss of ruin over which we hung. Now, when success in the field clearly demonstrates the rebellion to be in its last throes—that the supremacy and majesty of the laws and the constitution shall be upheld and sustained inviolate, forsooth the wily Democracy,—the coadjutors of Southern traitors, cry out for peace. Their brethren's necks are in danger, the halter awaits many of them, and the policy now, to save them, is to endeavor and make the people believe that the South is ready to come back to their allegiance, as soon as the Government declares peace. They would gladly take them back without even the paltry atonement of an acknowledgment that they had sinned. Compromises, concessions, and peace are the syren songs of the Democracy, but to these we turn a deaf ear, for we understand too well the foulness of their crafty pleas. We have guaged the atrocity of the crime committed by the South, and we have only to say that until they surrender themselves and become obedient to the laws; repent and make just and fair atonement, we can never listen to any plea for peace. Our honor as a nation forbids it. The spirits of our revolutionary sires forbid it. The bones of our soldiers, which lie mouldering on every battle-field, would rise in mutiny, and humanity would blush to own us freemen.

EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is now open to Culpepper Court-house, and trains are running from Alexandria.

The gambling establishments in Washington are again in full blast, having obtained permission to keep open, except on Sunday.

It is estimated that the single State of Michigan has produced this year nearly or quite eight million pounds of wool, worth 60 cents per pound.

Manufacturers of woolen goods in all sections of the country are now doing a "rushing business," and making more money probably than ever before.

It is confidently stated that there is now stored at the South more than three million bales of cotton. How much is pledged to John Bull is not mentioned.

The sale of confiscated property, belonging to various parties now in the South, has taken place in Washington, and generally brought high prices. The amount realized by this sale was about thirty thousand dollars.

Two California edtiors recently went out to fight a duel. Cause, newspaper quarrels; weapons, navy revolvers; distance, fifteen paces; mode, advance and fire; result, police captured the whole party. Each gave bail in the sum of $4,000.

Rebel accounts state that Generals Johnston and Forrest were skirmishing with the Federals near Dalton, Georgia, and that Forrest had been wounded. They also report that Rosecrans had occupied Chattanooga, and speak of a rumor that he had been joined by Burnside.

Vermont and California have been carried by the Union men by overwhelming majorities. Is there a man in the country so ill-informed—so incapable of knowing the truth—as to believe that the liberties of the citizens of those States will be abridged by their support of the cause of our nationality at this juncture?

THE Baltimore *American* publishes Captain George W. Cutter's famous poem, "*Never*," with this remark:

"The copy from which we print these beautiful verses was carried in the pocket and cherished by a conscript in the rebel army, during his whole period of service. He deserted, and has reached his friends in this city."

A NEGRO who escaped from Richmond on Saturday last, arrived at Norfolk yesterday, and states that on Friday last Lee and Longstreet passed through Richmond with a portion of the rebel army. It was reported that they were going to Tennessee, though many people believed their destination to be Charleston.

THE Copperheads, and chief among them Mr. Vallandigham, have been publishing the declaration that not a man, woman or child in the "Southern Confederacy" desired a return to the old Union. We see, in General Burnside's triumphal march to Knoxville, a singular comment upon their veracity.

To the Army of the Potomac will soon be given opportunity of rivaling the glorious victories of the West. Richmond papers report that Gen. Meade is massing his infantry near Kelly's Ford, and evidently preparing for an advance. That there will be an energetic fall campaign in Virginia we have not doubted, and see no reason why it should not begin brilliantly, and end triumphantly before winter.

THE story brought by Capt. Diggs that a white flag was lately thrown out from Fort Moultrie probably arose in this way. The flag of the so-called confederate States, since the 1st of July, 1863, has been a white field with a red union. In certain positions the red could not be seen, and the whole flag might easily be taken for a flag of truce.

AN AGED PEAR TREE.—Mr. William Gaskin, of this city, has left on our table a twig holding six pears, which was taken from a pear tree said to be 200 years old, standing in the town of Truro, Mass. According to tradition the tree was well advanced in years before it was transplanted from England to this country. It has stood in its present locality for 140 years.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

General John Cochrane tells the Democracy of New York that "until the rebels against the people and their Government cease from molesting, he will unite with any and with all to compel them to lay down their arms." These are the words of a strict Democrat—a supporter of John C. Breckinridge—and who remained by the organization until it became a part of the rebel conspiracy. No Democrat can refuse to accept a sentiment so plainly and boldly expressed.

We see it announced that Thomas Francis Meagher will deliver a speech at Columbus, Ohio, in support of Mr. Brough for Governor. This eloquent and brave Irishman has shown that his soul is in this fight for liberty, as it was in the fight for liberty against English tyranny. After serving the cause of his adopted country in Virginia, he goes to Ohio, to continue the service. We trust to hear Gen. Meagher in Pennsylvania before the campaign is over.

The canvass presents some suggestive contrasts. The friends of the Union have a candidate who goes before the people, and frankly gives them his views upon every subject,. The enemies of the Union have a candidate who shrinks from the sight of his fellow-men, leaves a disloyal and proscriptive record unexplained, and refuses to define his position upon any of the questions that now agitate the nation. Andrew G. Curtin seeks his re-election like a brave and bold man, while George W. Woodward has shown the absence of anything that may be called bravery or boldness.

The Philadelphia Sanitary Commission have advices of the shipment of ten thousand dollars in silver bars from San Francisco, on the 3d instant, a contribution from the citizens of Story county, Nevada, for the use of the commission. A similar contribution, of the value of thirty thousand dollars, has been previously received from the same Territory. The commission is shipping large supplies of articles required for the comfort and sanitary benefit of the forces employed in the siege of Charleston, particularly of vegetables, lemons, &c.

In Pennsylvania the campaign is progressing splendidly, and from all parts of the State we have the most cheerful tidings. In every quarter our friends are alive to the great struggle through which they are passing, and spare no energy to instruct and convince the people. Now that the election in Maine is over, we are to have the assistance of able and eminent friends of the Union from other parts of the country. Gen. Butler is announced to speak in Chester county on the 22d of December, and we may expect his services in all parts of the State until the end of the canvass.

GILMORE HARD AT WORK.—By telegraph we have rebel news from Charleston through the Richmond papers, and it is quite important and favorable, as showing the untiring activity and energy of Gen. Gilmore, and the rapid progress he is making in the task confided to him. It appears that he has already got his large guns mounted at Fort Gregg, on Cummings' Point, and uses them with decisive skill against the rebel gunboats in the harbor. He was also converting Fort Wagner into a very strong work by features added, and strengthening the old ones. These operations indicate the permanent occupation of Morris Island, and, indeed, he was building a telegraph line along the whole coast from Cummings' Point to Fort Pulaski. These revelations are only those which would naturally be the most obvious to the rebels from their observations; but they do not indicate the actual direction of Gilmore's movements, which certainly have some other aim than the mere occupation of Morris Island.

Rebel despatches from Charleston state that Gen. Gilmore evidently intends permanently to occupy Morris Island, being busily erecting a telegraphic line from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, along the coast of South Carolina, to Cumming's Point. We do not think he will stay on Morris Island very long, though he is making excellent use of the position. From Battery Gregg he is now firing upon the boats in Charleston harbor, greatly to the embarrassment of navigation, and the indignation of blockade-runners. The siege of Charleston is gloriously progressing, and is one of the most brilliant operations of the war.

Pennsylvanians cannot avoid comparing the candid speech of Governor Curtin with the unbroken silence of his opponent. Gov. Curtin does not shun the people, but meets them openly, honestly declares his principles and purposes, and is willing to abide by their judgment. Mr. Justice Woodward dare not emulate this candor, but utters no opinions upon the great questions at issue, True, he has already said too much, and may have learned that silence is a golden virtue in politics. Did he not utter unfortunate opinions when, just before the beginning of the rebellion, he said, "Let the South go peaceably!" He cannot retract those words; he cannot repeat them; nor can he escape from the disgrace of declaring that a time must come when slaveholders may have the right to rebel. Let him maintain the inviolate silence of the dumb; the people will not be as the blind.

For the Daily Commercial.

A Voice From the Army.

MAJOR JOSEPH STEELE, A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT, IN FAVOR OF GOV. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS, 2d P. A. Cavalry,
Germantown, Va., Sept. 14.

Col. J. B. Finlay, *Kittanning, Pa.*—Colonel—I have the honor to inform you that the members of the James E. Brown Dragoons (Co. M, this regiment) my old company, with but few exceptions, are all well. William Starr, of Dayton, is now lying ill with dysentery, but is recovering rapidly.

I have been appointed and mustered into service as Major, dating from May 1st. I have company M, in my battallion.

The army is now lying quietly in camp and doing little or no duty, except picketing along the ever to be remembered Rappahannock, and an occasional dress parade and drill.

It is being rapidly increased to its maximum by conscripts who are daily arriving.

The people must not expect too much from the army until the raw recruits and conscripts are properly instructed in the various movements necessary to make an experienced soldier; but if called upon at any time this army will fill its place, as heretofore, in the annals of fame.

If the account in the newspapers be true, the political feeling in Pennsylvania, as regards the election of Governor and other State officers is growing warm. There is very little in the army said about it.

If not asking too great a favor of you, I will request you, in behalf of the James E. Brown Dragoons, to say to their friends, and in fact to the people of Armstrong county, to be exceedingly careful how they vote this fall. We do not pretend to say that the people of Armstrong county do not know how to vote, but we fear there has been a great change in their minds since we had the opportunity of voting with them. All were then for the Union and Administration, and we do sincerely hope that it is so yet. They should take into consideration that no man can be placed in power who can please all; or that fault cannot be found with the very best men by those desirous of so doing. It is not for us to dictate to them for whom they should vote, as we know them competent to judge for themselves, but we would like to see men elected who are *good Union men, and who are unanimousty in favor of the prosecution of the war.* We do not want to have a *peace man* elected to any office of honor, profit or trust. If there are any peace men in Armstrong county, *they should go where they properly belong, south of the Rappahannock.* There we could meet them in their true character, and deal with them as they undoubtedly deserve. But we hope there is not a peace man or anti-administration man in Armstrong county. Woe be to those that would cry peace now, with the reports of the bloody battles fresh upon their memories! with the numerous gory battle fields stained with the blood of their brothers and countrymen—perhaps with the blood of those who entered into the same sports—attended the same school—and were blessed by the same baptismal hand—as they themselves. And even Pennsylvania—so lately invaded by the vilest of foes—causing our dear old native State to be crimsoned with the blood of her noblest sons—should be enough to stop the mouths of her peace pretenders. The man that would cry peace, peace, at such a time is not deserving the name of man.

Shall we let the blood of our patriot soldiers be shed in vain? With the soldier there can be no peace until we conquer or die. Death before such a peace as would snap victory from the hope or the laurel from the brow of him who deserves to wear it! And we will demonstrate to the world that we can conquer our stubborn foe, and that our cause is just. And we hope ere long to see the day when the Star Spangled Banner will float proudly over the land now in rebellion,

"For the Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Every man in Armstrong county can support one of the main stays of that banner by voting for ANDRW G. CURTIN for Governor, *who has done more than any other Governor of any loyal State for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the support of the Administration.*

We know you have done a great deal as an individual in assisting to carry on the war. You have been the means of raising thousands of men. Your time and money have been spent freely for the cause; and your purse has always been at the disposal of the needy soldiers' many wants. We know you never can be recompensed only by a glorious triumph being won, and the Union restored. We would ask you to keep your shoulder to the wheel until the war is over. Your enemies, if any, may talk as they please, we, however, know you will never be forgotten by the soldiers you have befriended.

We know if there is a change in the Administration, it will be the means of prolonging the war and strengthening the enemy. You know that I am a Democrat, and before the war broke out I did all I could to have the difficulties settled without coercion, so as to have the Union preserved as it was. But nothing would do. I was among the first to offer my services to my country. Now, I would ask the people of Armstrong county,—especially the *Democrats*—to sacrifice a little of their political pride and look to their own and their country's best interests, as well as the interests of their brothers—their sons, and their friends in the field, and support at the ballot-box the present Administration—as a change of Governor of Pennsylvania would be most disastrous to the cause now!

I wish to let you know that I am not indebted to Governor Curtin for any appointment to myself or to any of my friends; but I write this letter to you to let you know the feelings of the Democrats of the army, and my own in particular.

JOSEPH STEELE,
Major of 2d Battalion,
2d Reg't Pa. Cavalry.

MR. EDITOR:—Living in the country I seldom see the Pittsburgh *Post*, but a stray copy happening to fall in my way, has excited my curiosity, and like Arthur Cleunam, of inquisitive memory, I am after information. *I want to know:*

First—A few days since the Pennsylvania Reserves presented to Gen. Meade a sword, through their commander, Brig. Gen. Crawford, in a brief and appropriate speech. The *Post* says: "Gov. Curtin and a few others visited the army of Potomac for the ostensible purpose of presenting a sword to Gen. Meade, Gov. Curtin, of course, made the presentation speech." I want to know if two swords have lately been presented to Gen. M., or if the *Post* says "that which is not."

Second—I want to know if the charge of forgery, in the same article, is another flight of the same fancy?

Third—I want to know if in its rejoicing over *dead* Wide-awakes the *Post* includes those *dead* for their country on every battle field from Bull Run to Gettysburg, and why not say so when it thinks so?

Fourth—I want to know wherein consists the "transparency" of the "swindle" of calling upon patriots to place their country before party, the end and object of the Union League.

Fifth—I want to know whether it is good taste in a Christian community to sneer at the progress of morality among any people; or would want of familiarity with moral subjects excuse the outrage.

Sixth—The Government tells us that Tennessee is redeemed, disenthralled, safe home again under the banner of the free—the telegraphic heading in the *Post* reads, in large type, "Tennessee totally abandoned." I want to know whether the *Post* considers Wagner and Gregg *lost* or *won*, or if sometimes it happens that a Copperhead's heart writes and publishes what a hypocrites policy would endeavor to conceal.

MOON.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.—The *Press* has the following: Our army will not have to rest this side of the Rapidan. For two days our soldiers have been without fire, fearing to attract the enemy's attention, who would have shelled them. Gen. Kilpatrick made several feints to cross the Rapidan, but found he could not live a moment on the other side. Yesterday and to-day the rebels crossed the Rapidan near Racoon Ford, and drove 150 of our men away, but were afterwards driven back in confusion by us. We lost about thirty. Rumor says that a strong force of rebels crossed at Racoon Ford this morning and captured one hundred and fifty of our cavalry. The rebels have a strong position on the Rapidan but no great force.

THE price of coal being now so high, many railroads have commenced again the use of wood.

A Peoria editor compares himself to the American eagle. The comparison is good; the more he attempts to soar the more he shows—the truth of it!

The rebels claim to have captured the original Fort Sumter flag. Very well. They took the fort and we took the flag in 1861. Now, we'll take the fort and they can keep the flag till called for.

The statement telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* that Gen. Burnside has tendered his resignation as Commander of the Department of the Ohio, is true. Gen. B. is now in Knoxville, Tenn.

THE news of the bombardment of Charleston had reached Liverpool, and has given the Confederate loan another blow. It went down to 25@30 ₩ cent. discount.

GEN. GILMORE'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.—The President himself is not aware that Gen. Gilmore has tendered his resignation.

OUR ARMY IN LITTLE ROCK.—The following has been received:—LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 10.—We have just entered Little Rock. The cavalry of Gen Davidson is pursuing the enemy, who is retreating South.

F. R. STEELE,
Major General.

BURNSIDE'S RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN—THE DRAFT.—It is understood that Gen. Burnside acquiesces in the cordially expressed wish of the President to withdraw his resignation. The draft in Cincinnati has been postponed, owing to an error of 5,000 in the apportionment. The draft will proceed as soon as the error is corrected. The draft will be next enforced in Minnesota. In the event of a change of commanders in the Department of Missouri, General Butler will probably be assigned to that Department.

MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI.—General Schofield has issued a general order stating that hereafter martial law will be enforced throughout this department against all persons who shall in any manner encourage military insubordination, or endeavor to create disaffection among the troops, and against all persons who shall publish or utter publicly words calculated to incite insurrection, lawless acts among the people, or who shall publish falsehoods or misrepresentations of facts, calculated to embarrass or weaken the military authorities, or in any manner interfere with the men in the discharge of their duties. Any person guilty of either of the offences above mentioned, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of a military commission, and any newspaper which shall contain said publications in violation of this order, will be suppressed.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSECRANS—HIS ARMY OUTNUMBERED—STATEMENT OF THE REBEL FORCE.—*Headquarters in the field,* ten miles northeast of Lafayette, Georgia, Sept. 15.—On evacuating Chattanooga the enemy retired to Lafayette and massed a force at that plaoe, taking possession of the Gaps of Pigeon Mountain, directly in front of Gen. Thomas' column. The rebel force had been made formidable by new additions from Johnston, Buckner, Hindman and Maury.

Deserters report that the enemy is now superior in numbers to the army they had at the battle of Murfreesboro. Among the divisions are Cheatham's, Dey's, Cleburn's, Stewart's, Buckner's, Breckinridge's, Clayborn's, Hindman's, Slaughter's, and detached brigades of Jackson's and Anderson's—in all thtrty-eight brigades of infantry, of not less than sixty-five thousand men.

Their formidable numbers and position compelled Rosecrans to concentrate his forces, which were necessarily much scattered in crossing the Lookout mountains. The two lines of the opposing armies may now be represented by the crescent-shaped Pigeon mountains, which extend as an arc-circle around Lafayette, the rebels holding the interior and we the exterior of the mountains. The two forces are within a few miles of each other, but effectually separated by a range of mountains.

The rebel position can only be approached by three gaps, Catletts, Wing and Blue Bird, which are strongly guarded. The rebel position covers excellent lines for retreat on Rome and Calhoun, where they will propably make a new line should they be defeated here. There are rumors that they have been retiring for a day or two back, but this is considered unreliable.

Gen. Rosecrans left Chattanooga on Sunday, and is now engaged in making dispositions to suit the new situation. He has been ill, but is in fine spirits. In the fight with Negley the rebels lost over thirty killed. Our loss is seven killed and thirty-five wounded.

Headquarters in the Field, via Chattanooga, Sept. 17.—All quiet. No attack been made. The enemy remains in possession of the gaps on Pigeon mountain and about Lafayette. The lines are very close, and occasional skirmishing. Capt. Drury, Chief of Artillery, of Van Cleve's staff, was shot in the bowels by a sharpshooter. Wound dangerous. It is reported that Longstreet has arrived at Resacca with twenty thousand men. Our army is in splendid health and condition.

MARRIED:

SMALLEY—O'LEARY—In New York, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Conlin, Mr. A. C. SMALLEY, U. S. N., and Miss NELLIE H. O'LEARY, of this city.

MAIZE—AURENTZ—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. P. Hickey, Mr. I. D. MAIZE, of Philadelphia, and Miss JOSIE C. AURENTZ, of Pittsburgh.

TURNER—SPLANE—On Thursday evening, September 17th, by the Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, at Trinity Church, Mr. THOMAS TURNER and Miss MARY S. SPLANE, both of Allegheny City. No cards.

MAHOOD—HAMILL—On Thursday, Sept. 17, by the Rev. Mr. Kelso, at the residence of the bride's father, Penn township, Allegheny county, MR. SAMUEL MAHOOD, of Pittsburgh, and Miss SARAH HAMILL, of the former place.

DIED:

LAVELY—On Friday morning, September 18th, at five o'clock, WM. SMITH LAVELY, of this city,

His funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Chaplin, No. 61 Third street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MITCHELL—On Friday morning, September 18th, at half-past five o'clock, ANDREW MITCHELL, aged 39 years.

NEAL—On the 16th inst., EVALINE, daughter of Thos. H. and Margaret S. Neal, aged twelve years.

POLITICAL.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

☞ UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Commonwealth Buildings, 611 Chesnut st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule:

At CATASAQUA, Lehigh county, SATURDAY, Sept. 19th.
At EASTON, Northampton county, MONDAY, Sept. 21st.
At NORRISTOWN, Montgomery county, TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.
At WESTCHESTER, Chester county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.
At BEAVER, Beaver county, FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.
At WASHINGTON, Washington county, SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.
At INDIANA, Indiana county, MONDAY, Sept. 28th.
At WILKESBARRE, Luzurne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.
At SCRANTON, Luzerne county, THURSDAY, October 1st.
At TOWANDA, Bradford county, SATURDAY, October 3d.
At BELLEFONTE, Centre county, TUESDAY, October 6th.
At YORK, York county, WEDNESDAY, October 7th.
At READING, Berks county, THURSDAY, October 8th,
At POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill county, FRIDAY, October 9th.
At PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, October 10th.

We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of
Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia.
Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland.
JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor, of Ohio.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York.
Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois.
Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eloquent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period now remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, W. W. HAYS: } Sectaries.
se13

REMOVED.—On MONDAY the 21st inst. the office of the "EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS CO.," Will be removed to No. 410 PENN street, where calls for Omnibuses or Carriages may be left for all trains going East or West.
se19:tf JAMES DAIN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of PHILLIPS, FREW & CO., has this day been dissolved, Charles Lockhart and William Frew having purchased the entire interests of the other partners. The business of the late firm will be settled by Lockhart & Frew.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
WILLIAM FREW.
CHARLES LOCKHART,
JOHN VANANSDELL,
ABRAM. V. KIPP.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 10th, 1863. se19

CHARLES LOCKHART……WILLIAM FREW.

LOCKHART & FREW,
Producers and Refiners of Petroleum,
At ALBION OIL WORKS, *Venango county.*
And BRILLIANT OIL WORKS, *Negley's Run.*
Office: 172 and 174 Wood street.
se19:3m *PITTSBURGH.*

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO.,
September 19th, 1862.

ELECTION.—The stockholders of the "Pittsburgh Gas Company," are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees to serve for the term of three years, and of one Trustee to serve for the term of two years, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first MONDAY, the 5th of October next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.
se19:2w JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF GROUND on Marion street, in the Eighth Ward, one hundred and seventy-one feet front and one hundred and two feet deep, on which two brick dwelling houses are erected.

ALSO,
FIVE LOTS in the Sixth Ward, fronting on Vine street, and being lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in George L. Reis' plan of lots in Reisville.

ALSO,
FOUR LOTS in Laceyville, in the Seventh Ward, being lots Nos. 163, 164, 165 and 166, in the plan of lots laid out by Stephen Colwell.
se19:1w ALEX. H. MILLER, Diamond street, near Grant.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 12th day of September, 1863, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the undersigned, guardian of the person and estate of Mary S. Porter, a minor, under the age of fourteen years, all that certain piece of ground situated in Collins township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing twenty acres, and bounded as follows: by the Plank road (formerly Frankstown road) on the south, and by lands of James Kelly and H. W. Long, and is on the west side of George Ferree's farm. Said property will be sold all together, or in lots, to suit purchasers, according to a plan which will be exhibited at the sale. Terms to be made known on day of sale.
se19:3w WM. A. HERRON, Guardian.

F. W. NEUBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
Also, all kinds of
Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces
Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
169 Smithfield street,
se18:1y *PITTSBURGH.*

NOVELTIES FOR 1863.
SILKS;
SHAWLS:
MANTLES.
DRESS GOODS;
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS;
DOMESTICS.

We have now on exhibition a very large and complete assortment of

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

Recently selected from the largest Eastern stores. All the novelties for the Fall Season in
MANTLES;
SACQUES;
CIRCULARS;
HOODS,
In all the different colors and styles, at the new and extensive establishment of
ALEX. BATES,
se18 21 Fifth street.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, after subjecting it to the severest tests known to the trade, are fully persuaded that there is no Family Washing Soap in the United States, for so little money, having at once so many good qualities, (and so few discounts.)

OF BEAUTY—In colors, firmness, surface and texture generally.

OF PURITY—In freedom from rosin, turpentine, clay, fish oils, stale greese and adulterations.

OF QUALITY—For washing—with cold, warm, soft, hard or salt water—clothes, of every description, coarse or fine; cotton, linen, woolen or silk; dyed, printed or white; for erasing tar, grease, pitch, paint, oil, printers' ink, shoemakers' wax, etc., from clothes, furniture and from the hands.

Give it a fair trial for yourselves, and be convinced.

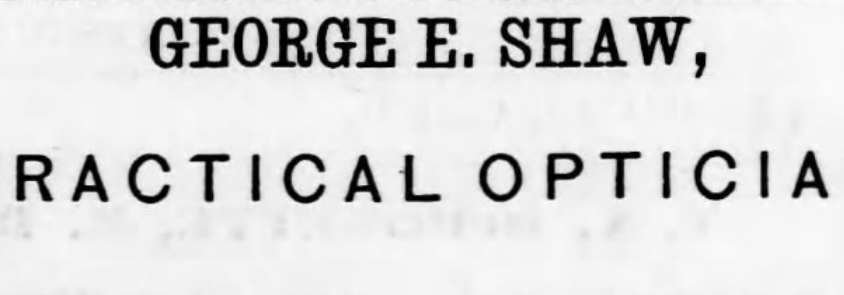
Remember, the name is on each bar. Ask for a copy of the directions.

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
Discoverers and Sole Manufacturers.
sep7 47 WOOD street, Pittsburgh.

COLORED ALPACCAS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD,
Has just received a new lot of
ALPACCAS.
LEATHER COLORED ALPACCAS;
BROWN COLORED ALPACCAS;
GREEN COLORED ALPACCAS;
PURPLE COLORED ALPACCAS;
BLUE COLORED ALPACCAS;
BARATHEAS COLORED ALPACCAS.
FRENCH MERINOS.
Jaconette Flouncing;
Jaconette Edging.
MULL MUSLIN;
NAINSOOK;
STRIPED NAINSOOK.
STRIPED DIMETY.
se17

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
se13 Next door to Adams' Express Office.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.
VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,
and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fifth.
se10 JOS. R. HUGHES.

STEAM
DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE WEST IS
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
254 PENN STREET.

The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentristy in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.

Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.

Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.

Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

FRAFK CASE, Book and Periodical Depot,
se7 Chronicle Building, General Agent.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS,
AT
BARKER'S,
59 MARKET STREET.
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS.
NEW DRESS GOODS
se7

PURVIANCE'S
PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,
Corner Fifth and Market streets,
2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF EVERY STYLE,
PLAIN OR COLORED,
from the popular
CARTE DE VISITE to
CABINET and LIFE SIZE.
Mr. PURVIANCE
Would particularly call the attention of the
AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility
of this establishment, being reached by a single
short flight of stairs.
Prices Moderate,
and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

THE SINKING FUND.

Great Reduction of the State Debt.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.—Whereas, By the third section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An Act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt," it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, commissioners of the Sinking Funk created by the said act of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and on the same day annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor the amount received under said act, the amount of interest paid and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth, redeemed and held by them; whereupon, the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his proclamation, stating the fact and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt;

And whereas, By the seventy-eighth section of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the nineteenth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, &c.," it is provided, that thereafter the receipts of the Sinking Fund, to the amount that may be necessary to cancel the relief issues now in circulation under the provisions of the act of the fourth of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the reissues under the act of fourth of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied towards the cancellation of said issues;

And whereas, Eli Slifer, Isaac Slenker and William M'Grath, ex-officio commissioner of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, redeemed and held from the first day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three amounts to the sum of nine hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents, made up as follows:

Coupon loan act, May 4, 1862	$100,000 00
Five per cent loan, May 4, 1862	790,716 50
Four and one-half per cent. loan	63,000 00
Relief notes cancelled	963 00
Domestic creditors certificates redeemed	13 00
Interest on certificates paid	27 00
Total	$954,720 40

Now, therefore, as required by the third section of the act of Assembly, first above mentioned, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of nine hundred and fifty-four thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth, including nine hundred and sixty-three dollars of the relief issues, which have been cancelled and destroyed as authorized by the ninety-eighth section of the act of the nineteenth day of April, A: D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor:
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.

A large stock on hand, and selling at LOWEST PRICES.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at reduced prices.

NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, NOTIONS, PAPER COLLARS, &c., at

McCULLOCH'S
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
se7 81 MARKET STREET.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
HAS AUTHORIZED ME TO CONTINUE
MY AGENCY
FOR A BRIEF PERIOD.
And Until Further Notice,
I Shall Continue to Receive Subscriptions to the
5-20
LOAN AT PAR,
AT MY OFFICE.
And at the Different Sub-Agencies.
JOSHUA HANNA,
At HANNA, HART & CO.,
Corner Third and Wood streets.
sep16 *PITTSBURGH.*

FLAGS!!!

UNION FLAGS
FOR
HOUSES,
POLES,
COMPANIES, &c., &c., OF
BUNTING, MUSLIN OR SILK,
ALL SIZES, FROM
FIVE INCHES TO FIFTY FEET,
AT DEPOT OF
Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
Fifth Street, Opposite the Post Office.
se14

SAMUEL REYNOLDS……ROBERT B. TOWNSEND.
UNION MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.
REYNOLDS & TOWNSEND,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND
MALLEABLE IRON CASTINGS.
NUTS for Iron Axles, and CASTINGS for Agricultural Machinery, &c., &c. made to order.
Warehouse: 181 Liberty street,
five doors above St. Clair street,
se18:2m *PITTSBURGH.*

NEW GOODS!

We take pleasure in informing our customers and dealers that we are now receiving a large and complete assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Purchased direct from the importers and manufacturers. In our assortment will be found
MILLINERY GOODS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
GUIPURE AND POINTS LACE COLLARS
COLLARS AND SETTS;
BRAID HATS, Black and Colored;
RIBBONS, a splendid lot;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS;
BRAIDS AND YARNS;
HEAD-DRESSES AND NETS:
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Undergarments
And a full line of Notions, which will be disposed of at the
Lowest Cash Price.

☞ Wholesale Dealers, Milliners, Pedlers and etail Buyers would do well to examine the stock.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.
se8

IMPORTANT TO
Railway Companies, Mill Owners, &c.

We have erected and have in operation near this city an extensive Labratory for the manufacture of

LUBRICATING AND PAINT OIL,

by a new and ingenuous scientific process and now offer and commend to public notice and patronage three grades: A, B and C, respectively of 1st, 2d and 3d quality LUBRICATING OIL. Wherever these lubricators have been tested they have been pronounced greatly superior to any of the preparation lately offered in the market. The A, or best quality is designed to take the place of the best Sperm Oil, and for use on cotton, woolen or other fine machinery. The B, or second quality for Railways and other like machinery, and the C, or third quality for heavy and course gearing, &c.

The PAINT OIL has been tested by numerous painters in this city, and found to be a

Capital Substitute for Boiled Flax-seed Oil.

Indeed, many painters give it a decided preference. These OILS are now extensively manufactured at our

EUREKA LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

As the process is scientific and uniform, customers can rely on the uniform excellence of these economic equivalents of Sperm and Flaxseed Oil. A trial and test is confidently invited. For sale at No. 31 MARKET street, corner of Second.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.
se16:1m

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S.
NEW FALL MOUS DE LAINES, PLAIN COLORED ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
PLAIN LIGHT COLORED FRENCH MERINOS,
BEAUTIFUL BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A FINE STOCK OF PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
VERY FINE SHADES OF TAN AND BROWN ALPACCAS,
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK ALPACCAS IN THE CITY,
CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.
New Goods Opening Daily, which will be Sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 Market Street.
se12

EMBALMING.—
W. H. DEVORE,
UNDERTAKER, 104 GRANT STREET,
Having been appointed
SOLE AGENT FOR WESTERN PENNA.,
by DRS. BROWN & ALEXANDER, of Washington, D. C., sole possessors of the important secret process of embalming and petrifying the human body, is prepared to receive all orders or
Embalming and Petrifying Bodies,
which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.

Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager..........WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer..........H. OVERINGTON.

Last appearance of the beautiful actress Miss SUSAN DENIN.

This EVENING, will be performed the

COLLEEN BAWN.

Elly O'Connor, the Collen Bawn	Miss Denin.
Ann Chute	Annie Eberlie.
Danny Mann	Mr. Kames.
Hardress	C. Loveday.
Father Tom	Mr. Chippendale.
Myles	Mr. Sefton.
SONG	Miss Becket.
OVERTURE, new	Orchestra.
SONG	Fanny Burt.

To conclude with

OLIVER TWIST.

Nancy	Miss Denin.
Artful Dodger	Mr. Lewis.

Monday Miss Herron, the Camille, will appear.

ANDERSON IS COMING!

WHO IS ANDERSON?

ANDERSON AND MYSTERY!

WHAT IS ANDERSON?

Anderson, the Prestidigitatorialist.

LOOK OUT FOR ANDERSON!

Anderson, the Psychomantiomist.

se18:6t

MASONIC HALL.

THE FAR-FAMED

SANFORD OPERA TROUPE

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The above celebrated Troupe will make thei appearance, for a short season, at this popular Hall, commencing on MONDAY EVENING September 14th, 1863.

This Troupe, which has always been characterized for its spirited and attractive entertainments, has lately received many additions of the most talented performers in the profession. And now, in addition to being the oldest, it is the ablest Operatic Troupe in the United States.

The programme for the evening comprises many choice gems of humor, wit, comedy, sentiment, burlesque and dances, making up the most delightful and attractive entertainment.

Prof. CHARLES A. MORRA will preside at the Piano.

Entire new bill for the opening.

The whole under the immediate direction of S. S. SANFORD, who will appear in person.

No repetition of acts. Grand change nightly. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. Afternoon performance on SATURDAY, September 19th. se11

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.

THOS. M. HOWE,
sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, of the City of Pittsburgh, wish to secure the services of a FEMALE TEACHER, to supply a vacancy in the Central High School. Candidates for the position will be required to pass an examination by the Faculty, in the following branches: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography, History, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography and Latin, through the primary lessons, and Cæsar's Commentaries. The examination will commence THURSDAY, October 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Salary $450 per year, of ten months. By order of the Board.

se17:2w JOHN A. SERGEANT, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the City of Allegheny, according to the authority vested in them by the Act of Assembly, approved March 18, A. D. 1863, are about making arrangements to vacate their burial ground, situate on Juniata street, in the Second Ward of said city, and all persons having the remains of relatives or friends deposited there, will remove, or cause the same to be removed on or before the 12th day of October, 1863.

Owners of Lots will please present their claims for settlement to either of the undersigned,

M. BORELAND,
H. E. DAVIS, Com. of Trustees.
se15:td M. McGONNIGLE.

FOR SALE.—The Beautiful Country Residence occupied by the subscriber, one mile from the city, on the Brownsville turnpike, commanding a view of the cities, suburbs and ten miles of the rivers. The BRICK HOUSE, of Modern style, has eleven rooms, besides Bath Room and Cellar, and double verandah. The house is newly papered and painted, and is supplied with Hot and Cold Water, drawn in the house from spring and rain water cisterns; a large Brick Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, &c. The lot has one acre, enclosed by a stone wall, high fence and hedge, with over one hundred choice bearing Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and

EVERY VARIETY OF SMALL FRUIT and Shrubbery, the place having been twenty years under cultivation. To those wanting a DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, in complete order, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. It is within view of the city, and only twenty minutes' walk by either bridge, and ten minutes' walk from the Birmingham Street Railway.

D. W. C. BIDWELL,
se12 Cor. Water street and Cherry Alley.

PAPER HANGINGS,

AT THE OLD LOCATION.

87 WOOD STREET.

W. P. MARSHALL,

Importer and Dealer

In every variety of French and American PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, BORDERS, FIREBOARD PRINTS, TESTERS, VIEWS and WINDOW CURTAINS.

The subscriber deals exclusively in WALL PAPERS, and is unrivalled in style and quality.

W. P. MARSHALL,
se9:1m 87 WOOD street, near Fourth.

Iron City College!

HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. $35 pays for a full Commercial course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Professor A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

☞ Attend where the sons and clerks of bankers and business men graduate. se9

NEW FALL DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

D. H. FRALICH & SON

No. 104 Market Street,

FRENCH MERINOS, all colors,

POPLINS PLAIN AND FIGURED,

ALL WOOL DELAINES, all colors,

PLAIN AND FIGURED

FANCY SILKS,

LATEST STYLE.

PLAIN BLACK AND FIGURED SILKS,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, just opened.

BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $2,50 UP TO $7,50, ALL COLORS.

100 Pieces Mous. Delaines Dark and Latest Style.

ALL KINDS AND MAKES OF PRINTS.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZES.

GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.

☞100 pieces Barred Country Flannels; Shirting Flannels, all colors; Blankets, Checks, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a general assortment of all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS, which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. se7:1m

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro Acm'n	4:50 a m	Balto Exp's	11:50 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Phila do	12:20 p m
Th o Exp'ss	3:50 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John Acm'n.	2:45 p m	John Acm'n.	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn	6:25 a m
2d do	11:30 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	4:00 m	3d do	1:40 p m
4th do	6:10 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Fast Line	10:00 a m	Chicago Exp	2:25 a m
Express	12:40 p m	Phila. do	3:25 p m
Mail Train	7:00 a m	Cin'ti do	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm	1:40 p m	Crest'e Mail	7:05 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:45 p m and 6:10 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 8:15 a m, 2:30 p m, and 4:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:45 p m	Accom'n	8:00 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		*Arrives.*
For Cin'ti	1:50 a m	Returning Trains arrive about the same hours as those on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railway.
do	1:40 p m	
For Whee'g	1:50 a m	
do	6:40 a m	
do	1:40 p m	
For Clevl'd	1:50 a m	
do	1:40 p m	

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

To be Shot.—Ten soldiers belonging to the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac are to be shot to-day for desertion.

Resignation Accepted.—The resignation of Colonel David Campbell, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to date from October 13th, 1862.

Heavy Exemption Fees.—Collector Hood, of Lancaster county, up to Tuesday last, had received from 1,170 drafted men in that county the sum of $351,000 as commutation money.

Approaching Completion.—The Beaver Valley and New Castle Railroad is fast approaching completion. It is expected to be open throughout by the first of next month.

Revoked.—The commission of General Herman Haupt as Brigadier General has been revoked, and he is now relieved from duty in the army as Superintendent of military roads. In the order for his removal there is no cause assigned.

Appointment.—Col J. B. Kiddoo has been appointed by the Secretary of War to command the Sixth United States Colored regiment, now being recruited and stationed at Camp William Penn, Philadelphia. Col. Kiddoo is an officer of large experience, and will undoubtedly discharge the duties of his new position with credit.

The Oil Exchange.—Workmen are now employed in getting up the desks and show-cases for the Oil Exchange. Arrangements are also being made by this very useful organization to have daily telegraph reports of the oil market in New York, Oil City, and other prominent oil marts.

A Farmer's Wreath.—At the Pennsylvania Horticultural Exhibition, in Philadelphia, was exhibited a farmer's wreath, which attracted special notice. It was enclosed within a large frame of dark color, and the wreath itself was of various shades, presenting a pleasing sight. Its peculiarity consisted in being made up entirely of seeds. The germs of all conceivable species of horticulture were combined in friendly unison, representatives of many acres of thickly-cultivated land.

Shoddy.—In our daily rounds at the different depots, we have noticed for some time past immense sacks containing what we supposed to be wool, intended for the Eastern market. One of the employers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad voluntarily gave us the information that these sacks contained shoddy, which was intended for remanufacture. How shoddy could be remanufactured into anything is beyond our comprehension, but let it be put to any use the contractors may wish, it will still be shoddy.

Piscatorial.—We yesterday morning noticed a number of our citizens—true disciples of Izaak Walton—amusing themselves to some purpose just below the wire bridge, fishing. Having procured some minnows, they cast their lines into the water, and were rewarded by catching some very fine salmon. It was suggested that the fish were gathering along the wharf for the purpose of feeding on the oil which gathers in quantities along the shore, and as the gentlemen engaged in the sport were oil men, that they were only getting back what was their own. Be that as it may, the fish were very fat, and were excellent eating.

Theatre.—To-night Miss Susan Denin makes her last appearance. This young lady is understood to have said that she has no cause to regret her visit to Pittsburgh, and judging from what we have seen, we should say so too. She has had large houses every night, chiefly composed of the most refined of our theatre-going citizens. To-night, we are pleased to see it announced, she will appear in two pieces, both of them dramas—one the "Colleen Bawn," and the other Almar's soul-stirring drama of "Oliver Twist," Miss Denin sustaining in the latter piece her great sensation part of Nancy Sykes. This is a bill that should draw a crowded house.

The Fire on Thursday Morning.—The building mentioned in yesterday morning's paper as having been partially destroyed by fire on Thursday morning was occupied by J. P. Hiland, Lyda & Chorpenning, Gallagher & Danver, Johnathan Gallagher, A. Hancock, H. McKelvey, and James Wilkins, as offices for the purchase and sale of oil; also Mr. Perry, former proprietor of the building, and a barber shop and bath house. The incendiary fired the building in the main entrance under the stairs, which were burned down before the fire communicated with the other portion of the building. The office of Mr. Wilkins and the barper shop escaped the flames, but were deluged with water.—There was no insurance on the building.

A Daring Robbery.—A most daring robbery was committed in the house of Mrs. Strickler, in York, on Saturday morning last. Tht thief entered the house about 4 o'clock in the morning, while some of the family were at market, and breaking open a trunk took from it a large sum of money. He remained in the house until about eight o'clock, when a young lady, who was on a visit to the family, in passing through the house, came in contact with him, when he took hold of her and threatened to kill her if she made an alarm, then stuffing a handkerchief into her mouth threw her down stairs, and made his escape. The young lady was found in an insensible condition some time afterwards by the family. A man named Imers has been arrested, charged with the perpetration of the outrage.

Recruiting Veteran Volunteers.

The order issued sometime since by the War Department, relative to recruiting veteran volunteers, has been amended to read as follows:—After the expiration of ninety days from June 25th, volunteers serving in three years' organizations, who may re-enlist for three years or the war, in the companies or regiments to which they now belong, and who may have, at the date of re-enlissment, less than one year to serve, shall be entitled to the bounty and premium of $402, to be paid in the manner provided for other troops re-entering the service. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment. The effect of this order will be to retain in the army a large number of the old veteran troops, many of whom have now passed into the third year of their enlistment.

The Philadelphia Express train, due here at 12:20 P. M., was about four hours behind time yesterday.

Notice to Jurors.—In consequence of the Court having finished this term's business yesterday, the Jurors who have been summoned to attend Court next week will not be required.

Are we Prepared for a Battle?—The army may be prepared for meeting the enemy, but are we at home prepared for the relief of the wounded? Have we done our part with a view to alleviate the sufferings of those brave men who will receive the shock of the next engagement? The preparation should not be neglected until the demand is made for such articles. We are informed by the Christian Commission, that the following articles are now needed by our armies in Kentucky and Tennessee: Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Socks, Fruits in Cans, Wines and Liquors. Let contributions for the Commission be sent to their Rooms, 79 Smithfield street, at once.

The Weather, which has been very warm for some days past, changed yesterday to a much colder degree. A drizzling rain commenced to fall early in the morning and continued more or less until late in the afternoon. In the evening the wind blew quite freshly, and the appearance of the heavens indicated more rain. Fall overcoats felt comfortable. We suppose this is the forerunner of the equinoctial storms, which generally lasts several days. After they are over we may anticipate more settled, cool and pleasant weather than we have been enjoying.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Lebanon, Kentucky, says: We have a Thespian Club here now, which gives a "grand entertain" once a week. Two weeks ago we were delighted with a sight of of the "battle" between Richard and Richmond on "Bosworth Field." We had a young Richmond "forwarded this side up with care" from Louisville for our especial benefit. Unfortunately for Richmond he was too easily whipped, and at the first cut of Richard's sword he fled ingloriously from the stage—Richard, in the meantime, shouting "Come back; let's try it again." Last Saturday night the club presented "Born to Luck" with decided success. Messrs. Holloway, Wade, Corby and Bemiss did their parts well. "Blanche of Davan" was presented as an afterpiece. Fitz James appeared in white pants and purple coat. The severest disregard was paid to costume and proper pronunciation. Pecuniarily the club is a success, and many of the members have decided talent. They can do better than they have done by having their parts perfectly.

A Very Dull Day.

Yesterday was a dull day. The barometer and thermometer, taken altogether, bear incubitable testimony to this. There was nothing to be done. There was nothing to be seen. There was not a local vestige of anything blood-stirring. The day was one of murkiness and discontent. But dull days are not without their blessings. Some things are blessings in disguise. they are sheep in wolves' clothing. They teach us that sunshiny days are better than bitters for promoting a breakfast appetite; they teach us to prize these blessed beams which like the dews of heaven descend alike on all. In some inexplicable manner they are suggestive of old friends, old letters, and new novels. We muse over the first, rearrange the second, and run through the third. The voiceless hypochondriac shouts louder than ever on a dull day. The bilious man is more bilious, and the nervous man more nervous. The country looks exceedingly desolate. The chickens, standing on one foot in the rain, look as though they had given it up, and bear a not distant resemblance to that legendary expression ascribed to a goose of fragile constitution in a thunder storm. Why a goose should have been selected as an appropriate type of absolute despair, and why a thunder storm should have come to be hit upon as the acme of a miserable *tout ensemble*, are questions which the promulgator of the proverb is at liberty to settle. A dull day is a God-send to the proprietors of a passenger railway route, but so is a fine day for that matter. The best cure, however, for the dispiriting tendencies of a dull day is to determine not to be dispirited, as the most effective method of enhancing those of a fine day is to determine to enjoy it to the utmost.

Any of our readers in want of dry goods will do well to note the advertisement of A. Bates, 21 Fifth st. His stock will be found one of the most complete in the city. All the novelties of the season in fashionable dry goods can be found at his store, No. 21 Fifth street.

The Last Night.—Sanford and his troupe leave the city for New Orleans after to-night. This afternoon a grand matinee for the accommodation of children and their parents will be given. The evening's performance will positively close the stay for the present of this popular troupe of minstrels.

Leslie's Magazine.—Our friend John W. Pittock, opposite the Post-office, has just received Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for October, for a copy of which our lady friends should call on him. The publication is replete with much interesting information, and excels all former efforts of the publisher.

Assault and Battery.—Wm. Brown yesterday made information before Mayor Sawyer against Thomas Williams, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. He was committed to jail in default of bail to await his trial at the next term of Court.

Carte de Visites.—Cheaper than ever. Below cost, Card Photographs of generals, theatricals, noted men and women, copies of engravings, at only ten cents each or one dollar per dozen, at Pittock's opposite Postoffice.

Pay Your Taxes.—We would advise all our friends to settle their taxes with the County treasurer immediately, and thereby save the per centage, as the time will soon expire, and the five per cent will be added.

Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATTONY, General Agent,
No. 18 Fifth street.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Bright, teacher of singing and cultivation of the voice, 128 Smithfield street.

Five hundred different styles of Pocket-books, Wallets and Currency-holders. Pocket knives of the finest quality, warranted, at Pittock's opposite Postoffice.

Postoffice opposite Pittock's News Depot, 78 Fifth street.

Albums, Albums.—The finest, the cheapest and the largest assortment in the city, can always be had at Pittock's opposite Postoffice.

We are not given to much laudation of the Chief Magistrate and other rulers of the Republic! but the following tribute to the President, in a recent issue of the New York *Times*, is so just that we transfer it to our columns with the fullest endorsement:

Abraham Lincoln is to-day the most popular man in the Republic. All the denunciations and all the arts of demagogues are perfectly powerless to wean the people from their faith in him. There is a general conviction that he is just the man for the occasion, and it is a conviction that is constantly growing clearer and deeper. The more experience the country has of President Lincoln, the more he obtains its confidence. It would be hard to think of two men more unlike in some of their characteristics than the first President and our present one. Yet, in general cast of mind and heart, the latter probably more nearly resembles Washington than any of his predecessors. Without anything like brilliancy of genius, without any very great breadth of informaton, or literary accomplishment, or inventive power, he still has that perfect balance of thoroughly sound faculties which give an almost infallibly sure judgment. This, combined with great calmness of temper, great firmness of purpose, supreme moral principle, and intense patriotism, makes up just that character which fits him, as the same qualities fitted Washington, for a wise and safe administration of affairs in the season of great peril.

William H. Aspinwall, Esq., for many years the leading director and advisor of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, has just resigned. How will that be interpreted, Messrs. Stock Speculators?

GOOD mining stocks are in great demand, at advanced prices. Boston is now the headquarters of this class of corporations.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern News.

NEW YORK, September 18.—A refugee from Charleston reports that the line of torpedoes does not run entirely across the channel, and the main obstruction is an immense net-work of ropes formed somewhat like a ladder, which extends across the channel. When a vessel designs leaving Charleston, word is sent to Sumter and the rope work is drawn in to one side to permit the blockade runner to pass; when a ship comes in she lays-to under Sumter until the same process is repeated. This obstruction is supported by tar barrels.

There are two floating batteries ribbed with iron and only two steam iron-clad rams in the harbor, the Chickora and Palmetto State. Upon these the rebels rely very much in their defense of Charleston.

In reference to the feeling of the people concerning the burning or surrender of the city, he says that the universal resolve of the inhabitants is that they are willing that it should be burnt rather than surrendered to Gen. Gilmore. There were not over 300 non-combatants in the city when Gen. Gilmore shelled it with Greek fire.

The main body of Lee's army is below Gordonsville, and is about 70,000 strong. The division which was reported to have been sent through Richmond was Jenkin's division, composed of South Carolina troops. They were sent Southward to the relief of Charleston. The feeling among the privates is in favor of a peace, especially if their property should be guaranteed them by our Government.

Our informant also says that there are more Union people in the South than we imagine, and that the belief of the rebels in their cause is fast failing. They feel now that something desperate must be done or all is lost. France and Egland are despised for their double dealing.

Propositions from Napoleon to Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The *Times'* special from Washington says: Intelligence has been received here that propositions have been made by the Emperor Napoleon to Jeff. Davis to abolish slavery in the South and establish in lieu thereof a system of peonage similar to that now existing in Mexico. Should this be done, Napoleon believes no opposition would be made by England to the recognition of the Confederacy by France. Napoleon further assures Davis that if he adopts this policy the South might arm their negroes and prevent their being used against them by the Government.

NEW YORK, September 18.—A Memphis special of the 15th, to the *World*, says the Mobile *Register* has a dispatch styling Gen. Joe. Johnston Commander of the army of Virginia.

The mayor of Mobile appeals for aid for sufferers in that city.

Soldiers are pouring into Atlanta from all parts of rebeldom.

Special to the *World*, North of the White River, Ark., Sept. 14th, via Cairo—The dispatch steamer from Red River reports all quiet. An expedition composed of Gen. Grant's forces sailed from New Orleans on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Its destination was not known to the public.

Band of Hostile Indians Dispersed

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17, 1863.

To Major General Halleck:

The following dispatch, dated Headquarters Northwest Expedition, Camp White Stone Hill, Sept. 4, is just received:—Yesterday we surprised over 400 lodges of hostile Indians, fought and dispersed them, killing over 100 and destroying all their camps and property. I have in my hands many prisoners.

(Signed,) A. SULLY,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The steamer Merrimac, from Hilton Head on the 14th and Charleston Bar at noon of the 15th, arrived at 2:30 p. m. Our forces now have full possession of Morris Island. Battery Gregg has been put in order and is sending occasional shot and shell into Moultrie, the effect of which was not known.

Among the passengers by the Merrimac is Brig. Gen. Stevenson.

Maine Election.

BANGOR, MAINE, September 18.—Returns from 1,379 towns in this State, give Corry 18,478 majority for governor. The same towns last year gave Coburn 4,921 majority.

FROM YESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.

Important Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Secretary of War has ordered that the acts of Congress relating to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the proclamation of the President, based upon the same, to be published for the information of all concerned. All officers in the military service of the United States served with a writ of habeas corpus, in relation to the President's proclamation, to make to whomsoever issues or serves such writ, that the prisoner is held by authority of the President of the United States. If an attempt is made to resist the officer taking and holding such person, or to take such prisoner from the custody of, the officer is commanded to refuse submission and obedience, and resist effectually, using any force necessary to maintain the authority of the United States.

The delegation appointed by the convention, recently held in Jefferson City, to proceed to Washington in order to make representations to the Federal authorities to produce a change in the military commanders of the department have arrived.

Reinforcement of Bragg.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—A large infantry force from Johnston's army is reported marching up Tuscumbia Valley to reinforce Bragg. Roddy's command has gone to Decatur for some purpose. Refugees bring reports circulating South to the effect that after two day's figthing, in which Bragg was defeated and driven back, he received large reinforcements from Johnston, which turned the tide of battle, and that he was now driving Rosecrans. All Johnston's cavalry are reported to have joined Bragg, with the design of destroying Rosecrans' communications.

Occupation of Little Rock.

CAIRO, September 17.—Rear Admiral Porter received a dispatch stating that Little Rock was occupied by Gen. Steele, on September 10th, without fighting or loss of any consequence. Price had command of the rebels, who rapidly retreated. Gen. Davidsen is in hot pursuit.

The steamer Sunshine, from New Orleans to the 8th inst., has arrived. She has on board 900 bales of cotton belong to the Government, taken on at Memphis.

Indians Defeated.

OMAHA, N. T., September 17.—General Sully surprised four hundred lodges of Sioux, about two hundred miles above Ft. Pierra a few days ago. 150 Indians were killed, all their supplies, meat, provisions and horses captured, together with a large number of prisoners. Our losses not known. The precise day on which the battle was fought is not known; information, however, entirely reliable.

Serious Difficulty at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 17.—To-night Lieut. Eadie, in command of the Provost Guard, was attacked and shot at by a moulder named Fred. Brown. Lieut. Eadie drew a pistol and fired upon his assailant, several shots taking effect, and producing, it is said, mortal wounds.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—The *Journal* states that passengers from Stevenson report a reverse to Thomas' corps near Lafayette. The report doubtless relates to the engagement of Negly some days since. Several heavily laden freight trains had been taken by our forces near Morristown.

Resumption of Navigation.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Sept. 17.—The repairs to the Welland Canal are completed and navigation is to be resumed at ten o'clock to-night.

On the 17th ult. the commander of the U. S. gunboat Norwich sent an expedition, consisting of two launches of his ship and two cutters from the Hale, to destroy a rebel signal station on the coast of Florida, near Jackson. They succeeded not only in destroying the station, but captured the arms, ammunition, flags, &c., of the rebel party. The destruction of this station places the rebels in a dilemma. They must either abandon that end of their line of signals or keep there a body of troops, which they had intended to send to Richmond to join Gen. Lee.

The war debt of the "Southern Confederacy" is now estimated at $1,200,000,000. Is there any sane man who can estimate in picayunes the probable cash value of said debt five years hence?

A LARGE amount of property belonging to rebels is now advertised for sale in Washington, under the Confiscation act.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

For additional Commercial and Financial Matters see fourth page.

No transactions worthy of note in our local money market yesterday. The offerings of the precious commodity—Gold, at the counters of our bankers was very limited. It has been pretty well drained from these parts during the high premium days. Gold advanced yesterday in New York 1 per cent., opening at 33, then rose to 34, declined to 32⅞ and closed at 33⅜. Good Stocks were quiet. We annex the following list by telegraph:

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 18

U S 6s '81,coupons	106¾	Mich South	90
U S 7-30s	105¼@106¼	N Y Central	135
C & R I	105¾	Hudson	137
Cleve & Pitts	99	Harlem	145
G & C	107¼	P Ft W & C	82
Ills Cent s rip	125	Reading	116⅞
M & P Du C	69¾	C & N W	36
Erie	107¾	Missouri 6s	69
Erie, preferred	105		

At New York on Thursday, the *Evening Post* says:

"The rapid increase of wealth and the consequent accumulation of capital seeking temporary investment are evident from the frequent offers of money on loan at lower rates of interest. By some persons it has been inferred that each payment of the various instalments of the new loan by the banks would tighten the money market, make loans of difficult access, and thus derange the business of the country, by shaking the foundation of financial confidence and public credit. The present case sufficiently disproves such vaticinations, as does also the fact that without any perturbation of the great industrial interests of the country, and with evident advantage to the developement of our manufacturing and productive power, no less a sum than two hundred millions have been lent by our citizens to the government during the last six months in the five-twenty bonds."

At Philadelphia, same day, the *Press* says: The amount of capital seeking investment has been largely on the increase since the panic recorded two weeks ago. The bank statements clearly show this by the increase in the deposit line, large amounts coming in from the country:

Increase of loans	$3,801,814
Decrease of speci	10,047
Increase of deposits	2,972,030
Decrease of circulation	31,773

The initiatory steps have been taken to establish the First National Bank of Kittaning, Pa. Col. J. B. Finlay is President, and Charles T. Neale Cashier. Capital, $60,000. Col. Finlay, the President, is familiar with the banking business, and is eminently capable of presiding over the affairs of this new institution.

A remarkably well executed counterfeit Five, on the New England Bank, Boston, has made its appearance. It is nearly a facsimile of the genuine bills, and is very likely to deceive even good judges. Directly over the figure Five, in the right hand upper corner, are the capital letters A. B. Co. which do not appear in the genuine bill. Also, counterfeit Ten on the Atlantic Bank, Boston, Mass., are in circulation. Vignette likeness of Gen. Taylor.

The counterfeit Three on the Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., has a man and woman seated on right end; a sailor standing in a large 3.

That bitter cynic, the London *Times*, pays an unwilling compliment to Secretary Chase. "With a debt," says the *Times*, "which would crush any State in the Old World, except England and perhaps France, Mr. Chase still exhibits all the distinctive features of a splendid, increasing and permanent prosperity; he has a large stock of bullion, so large as to keep in hand all the speculators in gold; should they venture to buy gold faster than he wishes, he can immediately buy up millions of paper, and make them complete their purchase in a dear maarket."

The captious "Thunderer," however, says the N. Y. *Independent*, in spite of these brilliant operations which it is forced to recognize as indications of Mr. Chase's financial ability, cannot avoid the temptation of becoming facetious after the following fashion:

"The Federal debt is a genuine American article. Its growth is like that of our recent importation from that land of high magnitudes, the *Wellingtonian gigas*. The stem of this tree is vouched to become in the course of time 450 feet high, and so far there is every indication that the promise is no idle boast. It is as straight as a church spire, and the foliage, consisting of straight lines with the slightest possible curve, makes a perfect cone. The wood is so spongy as to be useless; not a band-box could be made out of a whole tree; and the bark is worth about as much as the skin of a crocodile. When the tree has attained its full height, and is only stopped growing by the winds or the clouds, it falls at last, and, if the inside is allowed to rot, in a few centuries you will have a capital bowling-alley. We will not be so hard on the Federals as to put the final liquidation of their huge debt at that value. Nobody knows what may turn up."

These remarks of the *Times* are suggestive. When we come to think of what the country has done since the outbreak of the rebellion—how, with an exhausted treasury, it improvised means to carry on a gigantic war without asking a penny from foreign capitalists—how, without a navy, six hundred vessels have been built within two years at our own ship yards, and paid for with our own money—how, with no army worthy of the name, our own people have put a million of armed men in the field to conquer the rebels—and how, in the teeth of foreign and domestic enemies, not only Mr. Chase's department of the Government, but those of the War, the Navy, and the Internal Revenue, have been equal to the emergency—when we think calmly of these things, there is no patriotic man who can suppress a glow of pride.

The London Tory journals, from the *Times* downward, (perhaps we should say upward,) have been greatly puzzled over our financial condition since the war began. They have favored us with homilies upon the impracticability of going to war without the aid of the Rothschilds, for England never did so. They cannot yet understand how it is that the "universal Yankee nation," alone of all the nations in the world, can do its own fighting and regularly pay its own bills. But this has been done—and now the wonder is how we are ever to pay the debt. It is odd that foreigners can never seem to understand the character of our people. They get confounded at the vastness of the country and the extent of its resources. When they come to find that the bills we have run up in the course of this war are met as they fall due with the same promptness with which Mr. Chase now pays in gold the interest on the "5-20's," there will be new cause for astonishment, and perhaps for another compliment to Mr. Chase like that we have quoted from the *Times*.

A QUESTION OF HISTORY,—The London *Saturday Review* remarks, in its contemptuous way, that "the people of the United States have hitherto scarcely had a history." Granting that the *Review* is right, it must at least admit that we have made, nevertheless, in 1777 and in 1812 some contributions to the history of England which tories do not find much pleasure in remembering.

M. Theodore Sertais, a clockmaker at Liseux, has submitted to the Emperor Napoleon a new electric telegraph, offering many advanlages. By it messages can be transmitted by the sender in the absence of any receiver. The symbols—traced on paper—are vissible immediately, and the clerk can signal errors without loss of time. The Morse instruments, it is said, can be adapted to the new system.

Kit Carson has had a fight with the Navjoes, near Fort Canby, defeating them, killing thirteen, and capturning over twenty women and children, without suffering any loss himself.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, one of the most popular and best managed corporations in the country, has just declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian Line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.			
City of N. Y.	Sept. 19	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New York	Southa'tn.
Nova Scotian	Sept. 19	Quebec	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 26	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 26	New Yor	Bremen.
Arabia	Sept. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New York	Southa'tn.
City Wash'n	Oct. 3	New York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Oct. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Oct. 7	New York	Liverpool.
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New York	Southa'tn.
Persia	Oct. 21	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New York	Southa'tn.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New York	Southa'tn.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hecla	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Louisiana	Sept. 15	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City Wash'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New York.
City Balt'e	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Columbia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New York.
City London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New York.
FOR HAVANA AND THE WEST INDIES.			
Roanoke	Sept. 19	N York	Havana.
Corsica	Oct. 12	N York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Nov. 9	N York	Havana via Nassau
Corsico	Dec. 7	N York	Havana via Nassau
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Illinois	Oct. 3	New York	Nicaragua.

RIVER MATTERS

(CONDENSED AND PREPARED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.)

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF BOATS.

ARRIVED.		
Gallatin	Clark	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughten	Elizabeth.
DEPARTED.		
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about twenty inches water in the channel and at a stand. Navigation for the present is suspended except on the slackwater.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, September 19.

Business was not very active yesterday, the weather not being very favorable for out-door transactions. Holders of the leading articles were firm in their views; in fact the market, at present is altogether in their favor. The stock of produce in first hands is not large. The demand in most instances exceeds the supply. Navigation continues suspended, the water being too low for the lightest draught steamers to navigate. Among the sales made we note as follows:

APPLES—The market was dull; sales could not be effected except at lower rates than were current the early part of the week, sales of 150 bbls from first hands at $2@2 25 ℔ bbl. The supply exceeds the demand.

FLOUR—The market was unchanged both as regards prices and demand. The stock on hand is not large. Buyers take hold very sparingly. In New York the demand has improved, and prices advanced 5@10c ℔ bbl. Among the sales made from store were:

Extra—100 bbls at $5@5 10 ℔ bbl; 86 bbls at $5; 120 bbls at $5@5 10.

Extra Family—Sales 100 bbls at $5 75@6; 50 bbls at $6.

HAY—The offerings were limited; at the scales 11 loads were disposed of at $30@35 ℔ ton. Prices have been uniform for some days past.

SALT—The market remains very firm as the demand exceeds the supply. The lowest store rates are $2 50@2 60 ℔ bbl; we note sales of 180 bbls at these figures.

GRAIN—We continue to notice a firm market although the sales were not large; there was evidently a better feelieg existing among holders, but they were inclined to ask an advance on certain articles.

Wheat—The demand continues to improve; sales of small lots of Red from wagon at $1 05; White, $1 10@1 12 ℔ bush.

Oats—Were steady; sales 400 bushels at 65c; demand increasing.

Corn—The business we have heretofore noticed continues; sales 100 bush at 83@84c; other descriptions of grain were firm but prices were unchanged.

BACON—Market very firm with a good demand for lots for home use. The stock in first hands is steadily disappearing.

Shoulders—Sales 8500 lbs at 6@6¼c.

Sides—2000 lbs ribbed at 6¾@7c.

Hams—5000 lbs plain at 10¼@10½c; 4000 lbs sugar cured at 13@14c.

WHISKY—Holders were firm at the late advance; sales 110 bbls raw at 50c; sales of city rectified were made at the same figures. The advance seems to be general throughout the West.

SEEDS—The market exhibited more activity.

Timothy—Sales 160 bush at $2 60@2 70 ℔ bush.

CHEESE—Holders were firm; sales 60 bxs W R at 12¼@12½c; stock light.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a steady demand; sales 600 lbs at 18@20c.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm with a good demand. The sales were regular but not large. As prices were the same we omit quotations.

Pittsburgh Oil Markets.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Saturday, September 19th.

The market yesterday was one of the dullest of the season. Buyers manifested no disposition to operate, and beyond the local trade, there was no demand. Prices in New York continue very low, with a dull market. The supply there is far in excess of the demand. Crude ranges from 35 to 36c; Refined, in bond, being offered freely at 56c, and free oil at the usual advance. In our market Crude is held at 2 ½, packages returned, or 31½, packages included. At these rates buyers are shy and take hold very sparingly. Holders are anxiously awaiting the next foreign arrival, (we, shall probably recive it today).

Crude—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers, nevertheless holders stood up for the following figures: in bulk 26½c; including packages 31½ was demanded, buyers were shy and preferred holding off.

Heavy Oil—Sales 46 bbls at $6 ℔ bbl; 100 do, a better article, at $9.

Residuum—Sales 50 bbls (iron hoop bbls) at $3,50 ℔ bbl; this article has only lately been introduced in our market.

Benzole—The demand is improving. Small sales of deoderized were made at 21@23c, according to quality.

Refined—Free was held at 62c, for immediate delivery; Bonded 53c. Sales for future delivery were made at firmer prices.

Exports—To New York: Refined, 411 bbls; Tar, 61 bbls. To Philadelphia: Refined, 785; Benzole, 80; Crude, 25. Shipped West, per railroad, 227 bbls—total, 1,589 bbls.

Imports during same period: Per A. V. Railroad: Refined, 479; Crude, 76. Per Allegheny river: 223 bbls.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, September 18.—James Craig 13 bags feathers; A Gorden 18 kegs shot; J Ralya 1 car staves; R Townsend 12 casks rivets; S B & C P Markle 43 sacks rags; Joshua Rhodes 11 ale bbls; J Ogden 2 bbls bottles; J B Godfrey 160 bundles paper; Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee 1 box; H McClintock car load hoops; Joshua Rhodes 1 car barley; Bingham, Sturgeon & Co 206 bags oats, 46 do shorts; H Evert 2 bbls whisky, Hostetter & Smith 39 do; M Heyl 9 boxes tobacco; B A Fahnestock 3 boxes; A Landas 2 bbls wheat; Maier & Davidson 60 bundles fellows; Bakewell, Pears & Co 2 bbls cullets; B A Fahnestock 1 bbl oil; McCullough & Co 12 bales rags; J M Covert 5 bbls apples; L H Voight & Co 10 do; Jas Montooth 9 do; Culp & Shepard 10 do; S H Watson 24 bbls whisky; H H Collins 51 bbls fire clay; Weyman & Sons, 10 boxes tobacco; James Gardner 200 bbls Flour; Lindsay & Telford 100 do; J Moorhead 3 cars pig metal; J W Berlin 1 car hay; Pennock, Ball & Co 112 oil bbls; John Mullen 1 car scrap iron; J Rhodes 371 bags barley, 2 car loads in bulk.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Sept. 17.—McKee & Bros, 1 hhd cutletts; J B Floyd & Co 54 bags potatoes, 9 bales hay; G W Ritner 1 bbl lard oil; Hussey, Wells & Co 450 billets iron; J B Floyd & Co 84 bales hay; Bingham, Sturgeon & Co 124 sacks potatoes; Steely & Reed 9 cars cattle; W R Shrieves 1 car sheep; Kloman & Co 1 car Champlain brown ore; Jones & Laughtins 1 car Champlain brown ore; Zug & Painter 1 car Champlain brown ore; Spang, Chalfant & Co 1 car Champlain brown ore; Lloyd & Black 1 car Champlain brown ore; Moorehead & Co 1 car Champlain brown ore; W A Sneathen 25 boxes cheese; W S Haven 4 bundles paper; Singerly & Meyers 4 bundles paper; L H Vaight & Co 5 bbls beans; Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee 1 box sundries, 1 keg do; Webb & Wilkinson 54 boxes cheese; Wm Sidden 14 boxes cheese; J C Kirkpatrick 2 casks glass ware; J S Liggett & Co 156 bags wheat; L H Vaight & Co 25 bbls apples; J C Cunningham 2 cars horses; Geo Goldback, car Jno J House; 2 casks ware; Wilson & Smith 4 cars sheep; Godfrey & Clark 1,850 bundles paper; Culp & Sheppard 80 bbls flour.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Cotton active, and 1c better; 70@71 for Middling Uplands. Flour 5@10c better; good inquiry at $5@5 15 for extra State, $5 40@5 70 for extra R H O, $5 75@7 for trade brands; the market closed firmly. Whisky steady at 50@50½. Wheat again advanced 1 to 2c; good export inquiry at 96@1 08, for Chicago spring $1@1 18, for Milwaukee Club, $1 20@1 25 for winter red Western, $1 05 for inferior red Illinois $1 14, and for unsound winter red Western 95c. Barley firmer and more active at $1 35 @1 45. Corn a shade firmer; 75¼@76c for shipping Western, 76½c for common Western yellow. Oats dull and lower; 65@72c for Western. Wool firm, with a fair demand for foreign. Pork opened quiet and closed a shade firmer at $12 00 for Old Mess, $13 75@13 81 for New Mess, $10 12½ @10 37½ for New Prime, and $12 35@16 00 for New Prime Mess. Beef dull. Bacon sides in good request at 6¾c for Western short ribbed, and 7¾c for do. short clear. Lard firmer and less active at 10¼@10½c, the latter an extra lot.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday has an account of the reported advance of Gen. Meade's army, and says that the Yankees would probably cross the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. The same paper has Charleston dispatches to the 14th inst. At that time they say Gilmore was making arrangements to occupy Morris Island permanently, putting up lines of telegraph along the shore, and converting fort Wagner into a powerful work. A dispatch of the 15th inst. says that the Federals are building a telegraph line along the coast from Fort Pulaski and Tybee Island to Cummings' Point. A rebel magazine had exploded on James Island, killing six men.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON FORCED TO CHANGE HIS POLICY ON THE POLISH QUESTION—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* writes from Paris, September 4th, as follows:—A most important change has just taken place in European affairs. The Emperor Napoleon has turned a somerset, and now lies in the dust at the feet of Prince Gortschakoff. His position of European dictator is at an end, and hereafter he will have enough to do to take care of himself. His Majesty tried to carry England and Austria with him into a war with Russia and Prussia on the Polish Question, and hoped by this war to conquer the Rhenish provinces, but his allies took alarm, and while England declared boldly she would not go to war for Poland. Austria went to work to organize the German Confederation against him.

About the same time there came to Paris a positive assurance that Mr. C. M. Clay was maturing an allegiance between the United States and Russia, which engaged the United States to attack France in Mexico in case of an European war. Then arose before Napoleon's eye that bugbear of his family—a coalition, which should embrace as active enemies Russia, the German Confederation, the United States, and, as a passive but not less damaging enemy, Great Britain. Such a combination would have cost him his crown in three months.

He saw it, took alarm, and immediately squared round, and fell on his knees before Gortschakoff, and protested that he never intended to go to war for Poland; washed his hands of the Polish question, and begged to be friends again. England, thus being placed *morally* in an attitude of hostility to France and Russia, will be forced into a friendship with the United States.

Another result of affairs is that the Mexican elephant will be left on Napoleon's hands for the Grand Duke Maximillian now refuses the new throne, and there is no other Prince eligible or acceptable who will take it. There is now evidence that the intrigues of the French Consuls in the South for the detaching of Texas were true, and they have not ceased.

In regard to the Florida at Brest, the same correspondent states that the engines of the Florida are of English manufacture, and much deranged. Maffit was obliged to stop somewhere, but found after arriving at Brest that the French workmen could not repair his English engines, and he would have to wait till he could get English workmen from England. All this has caused a delay, which has put Maffit into a towering rage, for now his vessel will probably suffer the fate of the Sumter at Gibraltar, but there is no help for it. Maffit says that but for the mistake of Lieut. Reed, who cut out the Caleb Cushing at Portland, it was in his programme at one time to enter the port of New York or Boston and burn the place.

When the Florida first came into the port of Brest, Mr. Dayton protested, formally, against her admission, but not, probably, with the expectation of having her expelled, for so far have the French faithfully executed their neutrality proclamation in all other respects, and it was to be expected they would also in this. But a protest guaranteed the incidental points which might arise, and prevented an extension of favors not found in the neutrality proclamation, if such should be attempted.

The *Moniteur* this morning publishes an official note on the subject, which declares that she will only be allowed to repair such damages as regards her navigation, but no supplies in war material will be furnished her.

SECOND WARD, Allegheny.

The following named persons are hereby notified that they have been duly appointed as members of the UNION VIGILANCE COMMITTEE for the ward, and are requested to meet in full force at JOHN K. BROWN'S, No. 183 FEDERAL Street, on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock:

BROWN, JOHN, JR.,
BROWN, JAS. C.,
BENHAM, H. C.,
BELL, ANDREW.,
BOTHWELL, GEO.,
BEST, JOSEPH,
BALLENTINE, JNO.,
BROWN JOHN K.,
CHAMBERS, WM.,
CANDRETT, THOS.,
CURTISS, JOHN
COFFIN, J. G.,
CAHOON, SAMUEL,
CUBBAGE, WM.,
CROW, JAMES,
CREIGHTON JOHN,
DAVIS, G. W.,
DAVIS, H. E.,
DUNLAP, H. M.,
DENNISON, D.,
DEVELLYN, CHAS.,
DILL, WM. F.,
DONNELLY, JAS.,
DILWORTH, ROBT.,
EATON, JOHN,
EICHBAUM, JOS.,
FRANKLIN, BENJ.,
GEYER, S H.,
GRAY, ALEXANDER,
GOUERLAY, H. I.,
GIBSON, ALEX.,
GRAFF, WM.,
GILLESPIE, ZEKE.,
HEATH, JOHN,
HARBISON, S. P.,
HUTCHINSON, GEO.
HOSACK, Z.,
JACKSON, JAMES,
KIRKPATRICK, JOS.,
LOCKHART, JAMES,
LIBBY, M.,
LEA, ROBERT.
LEACOCK, JAMES,
M'KNIGHT, HON. R.,
M'DONALD, JOHN,
MURDOCK, WM.,
M'KENNA, THOS.,
M'KENNA, ALEX.,
MORTON, G. W.,
M'HENDRY, WM.,
MURRAY FRANK,
MATCHETT, RICH'D.,
MORROW, THOS.,
MALLORY, WALTER,
NUTTALL, JOSHUA,
ORMSBY, H. H.,
ORR, JAMES,
RIDDLE, GEO. R.,
RAMSEY, JOHN,
RIDDLE, GEO. R., JR.,
RIDDLE, JAMES,
RAMSEY, CYRUS,
SHERRIFF, JAS. B.,
STERRITT, JOHN,
SCHWARTZ, ERN'ST,
SLACK, ALFRED,
STRIGHT CHRIST.,
SPRAGUE, JOSEPH,
SMITH, J. B.,
STEVENSON, J. E.,
SMITH, ROBERT S.,
SMITH, THOMAS,
THOMAS, REES J.,
TATE, WM., JR.,
VEEDER, HERMAN,
WILSON, JAMES,
WADDINGTON, BENJAMIN. se17

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES

HIGHEST PREMIUM
LONDON 1862
PARIS 1861
SEWING MACHINE.

AWARDED BY THE

LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

The sale of these Machines is equal to the sale of all others combined, arising from it adaptability to all kinds of Sewing. As proof, read the following from Douglass & Sherwood, the well known Skirt Manufacturers:

"We have used the Wheeler & Wilsen Sewing Machine in our Skirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machies before the public we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them. We are running one hundred of your Machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness, that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thicknesses, five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of starched tape. Its speed is unexampled. With one, a person can accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousands yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yards per hour. The fatigue is so slight that our employees work the year round, and continue in good health and spirits. We cannot too highly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgment, with whom we come in contact."

Also, from the *United Presbyterian* of Sept. 10:

"After more than one year's experience, we can cordially recommend to our friends Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as one of the most useful pieces of household furniture with which any house can be supplied. It is the last thing in our domestic institution that we would part with."

Every machine warranted for three years. Call and see them in operation and obtain our descriptive circular.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS,
No 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—By an Act of Assembly, entitled, "an Act to prevent frauds upon travelers," approved by the Governor, May 6th, 1863, it is made a penal offence for any person who is not the regularly authorized agent of a Railroad Company, to sell the whole or any part of that Company's tickets, passes or other evidences of right to travel, issued by such Company.

The penalty is a *fine* of not exceeding *Five Hundred Dollars* and *imprisonment* for a term not exceeding *one year*.

Notice is hereby given that the penalties of the above named law, will be enforced hereafter, against all persons who may violate the same, by purchasing through tickets to or from the Eastern Cities and disposing of a portion of such tickets in this city, to other parties.

Any persons who may have purchased through tickets, and who do not now desire to travel on them, can have the unused portion *redeemed* under the provisions of said Act, by presenting them at the Ticket Office.

T. A. SCOTT, V. Prest. Penna. R. R. Co.
G. W. CASS, Prest. P. F. W. & C. R. Co.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH, Prest. C. & P. R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1863. se15dtd

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

The market exhibits continually increasing activity, and all kinds of desirable goods are in pressing demand. Of some kinds, like domestic delanies, there is no stock, and goods have been sold extensively by pattern. Novelties are constantly presenting themselves, and fabrics yet on the loom are sold. Importers are also busy, selling their goods on arrival, and in many instances previous to arrival. Trade at auction and at private sale is alike active, and prices of all kinds of desirable goods have advanced, are advancing, and will advance; such is the great demand for consumption, falling on a market which is ill-supplied with goods. The number of country dealers in town is very large, and all are buying with greatly increased freedom. The stocks, of goods, especially of imported goods, are smaller than for a great number of years. The parsimonious consumption which has distinguished the trade of the country for the last three years is now altogether lost, and the cash demand for goods is unprecedented. Credits to the old established houses are indeed given, but they are now the exception to the rule of ready payment on delivery.

The domestic print market is quite alive with new patterns, a quick demand, and rising prices. Standard cotton sheetings and shirtings are in request at strengthening prices. Ginghams and denims are very firm. The greatest amount of activity is presented, however, for printed delaines. The novelties are great and attractive, and command advanced prices. At the time we write 27½ is the price, but any day is likely to secure a further advance, especially as gold is advancing in consequence of the great demand for exchange to pay for the increased surplus of imports over exports of produce which necessitates large remittances of specie. The manufacturers have now the advantage of the market over consumers, and are availing themselves of it. The very desirable novelties now coming forward secure orders at once for all that is in course of manufacture. Fancy cassimeres are next in order of activity, and orders for desirable kinds crowd each other on the receivers of these goods. Prices tend upward. Heavy goods are also in great demand, though these come more in contact with foreign goods, and are easier to buy.

The imports for the week ending on the 13th are valued at $1,657,000, but this is considerably less than the amount put on the market, as goods are taken out of bond to a large amount. The great readiness of consumption of foreign fabrics at remunerative prices, has led to new orders for goods, which are expected here next month to supply the latter trade. French fabrics are all moving very lively. Silks, ribbons, all millinery goods, worsted, etc., are taken readily, where the styles and qualities are desirable. British dress goods sell well, and realize handsome profits. Heavy woolen are in special request, with an advance in price. Shawls have been lightly imported as yet, occasioned by the high tariff and improved manufacture of domestic shawls. Oxford mixed cassimeres and doeskins are in great demand.

The rise in the price of gold is occasioning a further advance on all imported goods; but this seems no impediment to their sale, as the prices asked are readily given. The assortments of dress goods are complained of as being meagre and insufficient, but all that come are taken for immediate consumption. The city jobbers are heavy buyers. Wool and cotton are both high in Europe, and the tariff here also, besides the heavy premium which importers have to pay for gold to remit, necessitates much higher prices, and accounts for the limited supply at present. Yet the demand overrides all these difficulties, pays the advanced prices, and gives orders for more imports. This evidences the prosperity of the country in spite of war and war's wastings. The resources of the country are nearly inexhaustible with such an extent of grain producing lands.—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE CINCINNATI WHISKY TRADE.

The tax law was not put into operation until about the 1st of October, but the impression being that all whisky made after the 1st of September would be taxed, distilling was to some extent suspended, about the 1st of September; and even had the tax not interfered, the operation of martial law would have done this, as the trade in the article was strictly prohibited during the greater portion of that month. About the 1st of October, the Internal Revenue machinery being all arranged, and officers appointed, distillation ceased, and was not resumed for some time, with the exception of that in connection with the manufacture of alcohol, and even in this difficulties arose, as security had to be given and other things done which complicated the business even for the manufacture of alcohol.

The demand for home consumption was supplied from the stock which had accumulated throughout the country, and prices remained below the cost prices to distillers until the middle of January, as will be seen by deducting the tax—twenty cents per gallon from the current prices up to that date, and then comparing the balance with the price of corn then current. It will be seen that the rates have fallen off nearly 200 per cent., while the exports have fallen off but 30 per cent., which is owing to the large stock on hand a year ago, to which we then referred. There was a falling off in the exports of alcohol equal to 70,000 barrels whisky, which reduced this disparity, but still the facts show that the amount of whisky on hand last year must have been very heavy, because, owing to the high prices of foreign liquors, the consumption of domestic liquors has increased materially. In the prices we give below, the duty is included the past year, but the previous year there was no duty, so that in order to make a correct comparison 20 cts should be deducted from the prices given since the 1st of October, 1862. The rise in gold had a marked influence on the price of this article.

The following are the average prices for the last eight years:

1855-56	21 2 5c	1859-60	20
1856-57	25 5 7c	1860-61	14 2 5c
1857-58	17 3 5c	1861-62	18¼
1858-9	23½	1862-62	27 3 5c

Deduct 20c from the last year's average, and it will be seen that the average is below that of the previous year, while the average price of corn and rye are vastly above those of that year, showing the business has been far from satisfactory.

New York Weekly Coffee Circular.

SEPT. 15—Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 8th of Sept., 1863		68,572	bags.
Received since, to date, per Dagma		2,750	"
		71,322	"
Sales for consumption estimated at		16,693	"
St'k Rio & Santos Sept. 15, 1863		54,629	"
" Java Coffee	" mats 7,650		
" "	" Gov bags 1,390	9,040	"
" Ceylon	"	9,201	"
" Maracaibo	"	548	"
" Laguayra	"		"
" St Domingo	"	138	"
" Other desc'pts	"	1,493	"
Total mats and bags		75,049	

Quotations.—Rio, prime, —a31c, 4 mos; do good, 30a30½c, do; do fair, 29a29½c, do; do ordinary, 28a28½c, do; do fair to good cargoes, 28½a29½c, do; Java, mats and bags, —a37c, do; Native Ceylon, 30a33c, do; Maracaibo, 29a32c, do; Laguayra, 29a32c, do; St. Domingo, 25a25½c, cash.

Remarks.—There has continued an active demand for Rio and Santos during the past week, and the market closes firm at an improvement of 1½c ₩ lb. Total sales to the trade reach 16,693 bags, and embrace 1,200 Rio, ₩ Victoria, at 28a28½c; 3,360 Santos, ₩ Anna, at 28c; 3,020 Santos, ₩ Onward, at 28½c; 3,606 Rio, ₩ Janna Adrianna, at 29½c; 2,500 Rio, ₩ St. Olaf, at 29c, and 2,750 Rio, ₩ Dagma, at 28¾c. On speculation, 2,403 Rio, ₩ Zephyr, have been taken at 27½c.

Stock of Rio.—Sept. 12, Baltimore, 7,500 bags; Sept. 15, New York, 54,529 bags. Total, 62,129 bags.

WM. SCOTT & SON, Coffee Brokers.

TOLEDO MARKET. —Flour—No sales. Wheat—Sales of 2,000 bu, 300 bu, 700 bu and 700 bu amber Michigan at $1 900; 600 bu white Michigan at $1 20. Corn—Sales of 3,000 bu No. 1 mixed at 62½c. Oats—Sales of 600 bu at 50c. Rye—Quoted at 70c. Barley—Brewers are paying $1. Wool—The range is from 60 to 63c for medium grades. Salt—Fine $2 20 ₩ bbl; coarse and ground solar $2 25. Lumber—Pine boards: fine clear $32; 2d do $26; 3d do, or box $21; stock boards $16; common do $15. Sawed shingles, No. 1, $4 50 to 5; No. 2 $3 75 ₩ M. Lath $3 ₩ M.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

Wool.—The market was quiet; yesterday there was again more inquiry, and we notice sales of 295 bales. Mestiza, 50 Entre Rios, 100 California, and some Cordova, on private terms, but at full rates; and to-day the inquiry was continued, with a fair business. Domestic American, Saxony Fleece, per lb., 70a82c; American, Full Blood Merino, 67a69c; American, ½ and ¾ Merino, 64ca66; American, Native and ¼ Merino, 62a63c; Extra, pulled, 70a72c; Superfine, pulled, 65a68c; No. 1, pulled, 60a65c.

Chicago Produce Market.

The favorable tone of the New York dispatches increased the firmness noticed in the Wheat market yesterday, and a further advance of 1c on Spring and 1½@2c ₩ bu on Winter grades was established. About 130,000 bu, all grades, changed hands at $1 03 for No 2 White Winter; $1 04 for No 1 Red; 98@101c for No 2 Red; 97@98c for No 1 Spring; 93½@94½c for No 2 Spring; and 85@86c for Rejected Spring.

An advance of 5c ₩ bbl in New York caused a very firm feeling among holders of Flour here, and we have to record a further advance of 5c ₩ bbl on spring wheat brands. Winter wheat Flour was quiet, but firm at former figures. The general market was not active, owing to the light stocks and a disposition on the part of holders to demand still higher prices. Sales in the aggregate were less than 2,000 bbls at prices ranging from $6 75a7 50 for good to choice white winter extras; $4 95a5 15 for good to choice spring extras; $3 80a4 25 for spring superfine; and $4 for Rye Flour. Favorite brands of spring wheat Flour were held at $5 25a5 35.

The Corn market opened excited and higher, with sales of No 1 at 58½a59c, but as soon as the New York dispatches were received quoting the market there 1c lower, there was a strong disposition to realize, and prices fell back to 58c, with few if any buyers at the close at anything above 57½c. Canal Corn was quiet at prices ranging from 60a60½c afloat for No 1.

Oats continued unsettled and irregular. Early sales of No 1 were made at 49½a50c, but at the close several lots changed hands at 47½a48c.

The demand for Rye was light, and sales were trifling at 67c for No 1, and 65c for No 2 in store.

Barley was in good shipping demand, and improved 2a3c ₩ bu, with sales of No 2 in store at 97ca$1 00.

Timothy Seed was less active and fully 5c lower, with sales of common to good at $2 05a2 18. Flax-seed was in good demand at $2.

BUFFALO MARKET.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat in fair demand; sales Milwaukee Club No. 1 at $1 06; do. No. 2 and No. 2 Chicag spring at $1 04; red winter Ohio at $1 10. Corn in fair demand at 64@65c. Oats steady at 55@56c; sales 51,000 bushels. Other grains quiet. Whiskey selling 48@48½c. Imports—9,600 bbls Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats. Exports—64,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.—The market was active and excited, at a further advance. Sales about 8,000 bales, at 69@70c. for Middlings. Also, by auction, 1,500 bales Uplands at 65½@67½c for low Middlings, and 350 bales Sea Island inferior at 80½@95c. The stock of Cotton in the hands of receivers and speculators has thus been reduced one-half the present week.

CHICAGO HIDE MARKET.

Hides.—The market is better supplied and sales are more liberal. Prices are firm with an upward tendency—630 Green Salted Hides sold at 9¾c. We continue to quote:

Dry Flint, 17@18c; Dry Salted, 17½@15c; Green Cured, 9@9½c; Green, 7½@8c; Calf and Kip, 12½@13c.

NEW YORK HOP MARKET.

Hops continue in good request, and with a reduced stock the market is firm for Yearlings, with sales of 150 bales at 18@23c. for fair to prime. New Hops come in spairingly, and small sales are being made at 25c. Older growths are neglected, and prices for these are entirely nominal.

ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.—The feeling was much better, still there is no perceptible change in prices. Break at both warehouses, consist of 76 hhds—of which 12 hhds were sold—34 hhds and 5 boxes were withdrawn from sale. Sales this morning include 7 hhds factory lugs at $5 to $6; 1 hhd damaged factory lugs at $4 45 11 do. planters' lugs at $6 45 to $8 95; 12 do. common shipping leaf at $9 45 to $13 20; 5 do. medium do. do. at $13 40 to $15 60; 6 do. do. manufacturing leaf at $16 80 to $20 25; 34 do. bids rejected; 5 boxes do. do.

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ELDORADO
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets.
PITTSBURGH.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

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FRED. JACOBS'
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 37 MARKET street.
se16:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS..............Proprietor.
se7:6m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
se9

FIRST PREMIUM
BLIND FACTORY.
G. P. WERTZ,
Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS,
REVOLVING AND STATIONARY SHUTTERS.
Cor. THIRD and MARKET Sts.,
Entrance on THIRD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENN'A MILITIA, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1863. }
GENERAL ORDER NO. 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

By order of the Governor.
A. L. RUSSELL,
se11 Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

GRAPES.

FINE SPECIMENS OF THE DELAWARE, CREVELING, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, MARY ANN, and AUGUST PIONEER are now on exhibition, and for sale at

No. 29 FIFTH STREET.
se7 J. KNOX.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipopes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.
PROSPECT COTTAGE, }
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863. }

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862. }

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP, }
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863. }

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy: for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,

W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world,

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
se9 Pittsburgh, Penn.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Saturday, August 15th, 1863, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water Streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown:	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express do do	3:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
1st M'Keesport Acc'd'n	11:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
3d do do	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
1st Port Perry do	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's do	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from M'Keesport:	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets apply to GEO. BOULTON, Ag't.
se H. BLACKSONE, Sup't.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863
FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Shortest and Most Direct Route
TO THE WEST!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	10:00 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at	10:10 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance	4:10 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
do Crestline	8:00 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne	2:20 p. m.	2:10 a. m.
do Chicago	8:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Crestline at	8:30 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Arrives at Columbus	10:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati	3:50 p. m.	5:55 a. m.
do Indianap'lis	6:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
do Louisville	12:50 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do St. Louis	8:10 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via. Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	7:00 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at	7:10 a. m.	1:50 p. m.
do N. Brighton at	8:36 a. m.	3:51 p. m.
do Alliance at	11:20 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
do Crestline at	6:00 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS:
From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.

Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:10 p. m.

Arrive at New Brighton at 11:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m. and 8:20 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Leave New Brighton at 5:00 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Arrive at Allegheny at 6:50 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 4:50 p. m.

Tickets good on these trains are sold at reduced rates.

EASTWARD TRAINS ARRIVE AT PITTSB'G.

Chicago Express	2:25 a. m.
Chicago Express	3:05 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	7:50 p. m.
Crestline Mail	7:05 p. m.

Trains run by Columbus time, which is minutes slower than Pittsburgh time.

For further information and through tickets apply to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburg, and A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent, Allegheny.

JOHN B. JARVIS, General Sup't,
se7 WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass'r. Ag't.

1863 SUMMER 1863
ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 30TH.
PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

The THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station daily, (except Sunday) at 4:50 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making direct connections for New York at Philadelphia.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station EVERY MORNING, (except Sunday) at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via. Philadelphia.

The THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily at 3:50 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York, via. Allentown route, at Philadelphia.

The FAST LINE leaves the Station DAILY (except Sunday) at 8:35 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.

The JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 11:30 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station EVERY SUNDAY at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburg at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Baltimore Express 11:50 p. m.; Philadelphia Express 12:20 p. m; Fast Line 12:50 a. m.; Through Mail Train 12:20 a. m.; Johnstown Accommodation 10:05 a. m.; First Wall's Station Accommodation 6:25 a. m.; Second Wall's Station Accommodation 8:35 a. m.; Third Wall's Station Accommodation 1:40 p. m.; Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation 6:05 p. m.; the Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 12:20 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation, and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation West.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train West, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train East.

The travelling public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed by any other route. The road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust. We can promise SAFETY, SPEED and COMFORT to all who may favor this road with their patronage.

FARE:

To New York	$12 80	To Baltimore	$10 00
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Lancaster	8 80
Harrisburg, $7 65.			

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled, in addition to the Station rates; except from the stations where the Company have no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Ominibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

For Tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agent, at the Penna. RR. Passenger Station, on LIBERTY and GRANT Streets. se7

THOS. S. CLARKE....WM. THAW...CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.
Office, foot of Liberty st.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
PENNSYLVANIA RR. CO.,
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS
TO AND FROM
All Points West of Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

KANE & DUFFY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 46 ST. CLAIR Street,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel,
se7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAW MILLS.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.

☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

FULTON'S
VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,

Difficulty of breathing, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Cartarrhal affection, spitting of blood, whooping cough, pains in the breast, consumption, asthma, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs.

☞ Prepared and sold by
J. M. FULTON, Druggist,
67 and 69 FIFTH street, two doors below the Postoffice. se10:1y